

JULY, 1964

THE INTERNATIONAL *Teamster* DEDICATED TO SERVICE



Teamsters Aid Alaskan Quake Victims . . .
(See page 9)

1800 Stewards Start Hoffa Defense Fund . . .
(See page 12)



LABOR'S PLACE IN HISTORY



The Consumer Boycott is Effective Weapon

WHEN THE Teamsters and the Meatcutters Unions began their boycott of Banquet Brands foods recently, the two unions resorted to an age-old tool in labor's struggle to obtain decent wages, hours and working conditions.

At about the time of the Civil War, unions began to form trades assemblies which were councils in which all unions participated to give common expression to common problems.

It was out of these trades assemblies that the boycott of the unfair employer sprang. An aggrieved union would present its story to the trades assembly which, in turn, would approach the employer for redress of grievances. Failing in that, every trade member of the assembly was notified, and all members stopped doing business with the offending employer.

The effectiveness of labor's boycott of unfair companies is substantiated by the vigor with which employer associations and corporation lobbyists have pushed for laws to outlaw the boycott.

However, only recently, the U. S. Supreme Court reaffirmed not only the right of a person to refuse to buy what he considers an unfair product, but also his right to encourage others to do likewise.

This was the famous Tree Fruits case which grew out of a Teamster Local Union's consumer boycott of apples grown around Yakima, Washington, and marketed by a grower's association called Tree Fruits.

The case ended up in court when Teamster pickets, advertising the dispute and urging consumers to boycott the apples, turned up in front of a supermarket in Seattle, Washington. The High Court ruled the unionists were only exercising their right of free speech.

Today, the Teamsters and the Meatcutters are resorting to one of their oldest and most effective weapons as they push their boycott of Banquet Brands. These products—frozen poultry and turkey dinners, tuna, beef and chicken pies, beef stews, frozen fruit pies, and other frozen foods—are processed by the Stamper Company.

This company refuses to provide union standards and conditions for its employees, thus making it difficult for union members employed by fair frozen food processors to maintain their present wages and conditions.

Won't you help a brother? Join the boycott of Stamper Company Banquet Brands frozen foods.



U.S.A.
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POSTMARKS

No Prizes for the Losers

Dear Sir:

There are few informed people today who can deny there has been a vicious attack upon the character of James Riddle Hoffa, General President of the Teamster's Union, by Robert Kennedy, Attorney General of the United States. How many have stopped to consider if this attack has been justified or have looked for the motive behind it? A fantastic amount of the tax payers money has been spent; the resources of a high Government post have been used all for the avowed purpose of destroying one man. It behooves us to determine if this expense is justified. If the motive behind it is brought to light we may discover we have unknowingly been picking a chicken in the wind and will endure a mouthful of feathers.

Jimmie Hoffa as an individual could not command the attention of such a powerful force bent upon his destruction. Not liking the way he parts his hair, walks, or smiles, could be a valid reason for avowing his ruination. We must seek a deeper motive. Could it be that as the guiding force of 1,700,000 Teamsters, Hoffa poses a threat to some opposing group and they are using a controlled means to harness his power? By making him keep both his hands over his head would prevent him from exerting his total energy in performance of Teamsters duties. However, such strategy would be temporary, at most, and does not seem to be the whole ball of wax.

It is believed by many "hard core" Teamsters that this attack is a camouflage, difficult to perceive an insidiously designed scheme to editorially as-

sassinate the character of a strong leader. Building up a false public premise would tend to scatter union confidence and set a tone of negative public opinion most damaging to all organized labor. The "hard core" recognize this diabolical attack as a "Pearl Harbor" of labor and are rolling up their sleeves and taking off their coats in preparation for the battle for survival they see ahead.

If this IS the motive, it will not be the first time such tactics have been used to weaken Union strength. Labor, in the last century, has had four outstanding leaders. Each, in turn, has been viciously attacked just prior to introduction of some form of legislation aimed at knocking out labor's strength.

John L. Lewis was unmercilessly persecuted while getting safer conditions and a living wage for the coal miners. His men were required to come to his rescue when contempt charges were lodged against him and did so to the tune of millions of dollars. The public was mesmerized by slanted accounts of what was happening and many anti-labor laws were passed while he was defending himself.

Harry Bridges lived under a threat of deportation for many years and was branded a communist because he displayed unusual acumen in organizing the unorganized. He is still the head of a powerful Union, but unfavorably slanted publicity gave birth to more laws restricting labor's strength.

Walter Reuther was degraded, physically attacked by hired goon squads and nearly assassinated, while successfully organizing the Auto Workers. One sided

accounts of these happenings conditioned the public for acceptance of more labor limiting legislation.

Now we have James R. Hoffa who started out loading box cars for 30¢ an hour in Detroit in 1932, and because he believed abidingly in the dignity of human labor, the worker's right to organize in strength, and has displayed the courage of his convictions, has successfully built the Teamsters into the largest and strongest labor body in the Nation.

All of these men had things in common. They were hated by certain controlling powers; loved by their members; demonstrated willingness to fight against fantastic odds, and were not satisfied to leave the work to others. Each suffered editorial attacks upon their character because opposing forces recognized this as a nefarious method of brain-washing the public into a false state of doubt. It made people easy prey for exploitation by selfish interests bent upon destruction of Union principles.

Unfortunately, only a select few are permitted to disseminate their opinions freely in the public press. News media and their policies are controlled by forces who refuse to recognize the laborer has a vested interest in the business which employs him. They refuse to recognize his claim to this vested interest because of the strength of life he puts into his toil and the human cost of making the business successful.

Big business gives lip service toward recognition of the common man but do so only for effect not cause. Their actions belie their words and they forget about human needs in a quest for the almighty

dollar and self security through power. Strong Unions are the only defense against complete exploitation and are the greatest protector of a working man's bread and butter.

If the vendetta attack upon Jimmie Hoffa is motivated toward making organized labor submissive, then chicanery is being practiced upon the public. Robert Kennedy has publicly declared he will "get Jimmie Hoffa." Since his appointment as Attorney General he has used every resource of that office to accomplish that aim. How much of the taxpayers money, do you suppose, has been spent to do this?

Robert Kennedy to be a millionaire had but to be born. Robert Kennedy to be Attorney General had but to be the brother of the President. He inherited his position in the hierarchy of the elite and certainly had nothing in common with a man like Jimmie Hoffa, who came up the hard way. Why then did he single Jimmie Hoffa out as a target for a vendetta of hate? Perhaps the question answers itself, but it seems more likely that Jimmie Hoffa was not singled out; he was pointed out,—along with a diagram of instructions.

Teamsters are the toughest, most independent, and most aggressive force in American Labor today. The hard core are not 'coat holders' who will sit back and let Hoffa fight the battle for vindication alone. The clouded taint of vendetta justice hanging over Bobbie Kennedy's campaign to "get" Jimmie Hoffa is enough motivation to inspire the rank and file to build up a bulwark of defense. Hoffa has always demonstrated willingness and ability to fight for them. They will do no less for him.

Before the public bites hook, line and sinker, for the distorted image of Jimmie Hoffa that is being molded in the public eye by controlled policy makers, they will be wise to take a good hard look at the motive behind the scenes. There is

no prize for the defeated and every working man in the Nation will suffer a defeat if a mistake is being made; if a champion of their cause is being sacrificed at an altar of hypocrisy.

The April 27th issue of The Nation, a magazine printed in New York, (address 333 6th Ave.), has an article written by Fred J. Cook. He reports on the trial of Jimmie Hoffa in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Mr. Cook cites dozens of separate violations of Mr. Hoffa's rights, and questions if justice was really done. This article is well documented and should be read carefully by every responsible citizen. If Mr. Hoffa's constitutional rights were not protected at this trial it is of the gravest concern to every citizen in the land. If it happened to Jimmie Hoffa it could happen to you!

A Congressional investigation has been instigated, of the Hoffa trial at Chattanooga. Every American should write a letter to President Lyndon B. Johnson, Washington, D. C., urging action in this investigation. Public hearings will clear up many doubts raised by circumstances surrounding this trial. American rights are in jeopardy if this investigation is sabotaged and allowed to sink in the quicksand of the political swamp. President Johnson can take actions which will assure the public of being informed. Ask him to act and know the truth.

If this attack upon Jimmie Hoffa is loaded, someone is playing Russian roulette with American freedoms. We cannot afford to remain apathetic; we must identify the forces responsible and take steps to combat them while we still have the strength to do so.

Bud Holmes
Hoffa Defense Fund
P.O. Box 1094
Downey, Calif.

Dear Sirs:

I would like to thank the truckers' welfare for sending my benefit checks so promptly; also a 'thank you' to Teamster Local 617 for the additional help they have given me during my husband's severe illness.

A great big "thank you" to the employers and employees of the APA Transport Corp., of N. Bergen, N. J., for all their prayers, blood donations and help.

Mrs. Clifford Sutherland
Astoria, N. Y.

● Idaho Agreements

Several contracts have been negotiated for members in the Lewiston-Wallace-Coeur d'Alene area.

Secretary-Treasurer Everett E. Byers said Zanetti Bros., a sand and gravel firm, agreed to a 26-hourly wage gain for drivers in the coming 3 years along with \$25.95 for health and welfare and \$25.95 for Teamsters pension.

Empire Coca Cola signed a contract providing 15 to 35-cent hourly wage increases over 3 years in various job classifications. Sick leave, jury duty, and time off for death in an immediate family also were negotiated.

A contract at D. W. Story Construction provides a \$3.58 high and \$3.05 minimum. It also includes \$17.85 health and welfare and \$25.95 for the Teamster pension plan.

● Sugar Workers Gain

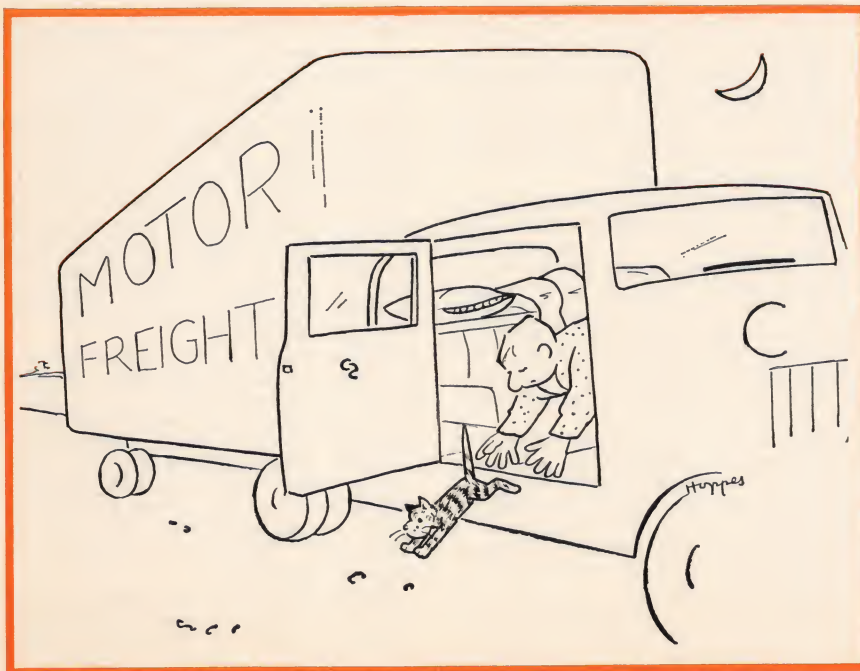
More than 1,300 Teamsters employed by Great Western Sugar Co. have ratified a work agreement that includes wage increases of up to 43 cents an hour over a 3-year period.

Joe Wagner, business representative for the sugar workers, said the contract was approved for 15 sugar locals in 4 western states and will cover about 3,500 employees in the peak sugar beet season.

● National Cylinder

Members of Teamster Local 25 employed at National Cylinder Gas in Boston, Mass., will receive a wage increase of 40 cents an hour over the 3 years of their new agreement.

Fifteen cents of the wage gain is retroactive to last Nov. 1. In addition, the Teamsters also gained \$1.25 for supper money, a 40-hour work week guarantee, and 4 weeks vacation after 18 years on the job.



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July, 1964

National Agreement Signed with Kroger 6
2nd industry-wide grocery warehousing pact

Pilot Program Seeks Quality Medicare 7
N.Y. Teamsters pioneer for membership

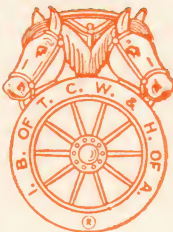
Teamsters Drive Aid to Alaska 9
One All-American helps another

CPI Helps American Public 16
A report on the consumer's index

Teamster Named Driver of the Year 25
Driver's heroism catches judges' eyes

On Page 12, a SPECIAL REPORT

*Detroit Teamsters Begin Fund Drive
To Help Hoffa Defray Costs of Fighting
Justice Department Vendetta*



The International Teamster has an average monthly circulation of 1,506,608 and an estimated readership of 3,800,000 (based on average impartial surveys of periodicals). It is the largest labor publication in the world.

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17 17

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Teamsters Help Ladies Auxiliary

This year as in past years Teamster Local 544 in Minneapolis helped the women's auxiliary of Mount Sinai Hospital move books for a charity sale.

The ladies auxiliary collected some 50,000 volumes for the 1964 book fair. All the receipts went toward maintaining 20 free hospital beds available for needy people at all times regardless of race, color, or creed.

Local 544 furnished a pair of trucks and five men and paid their time for work on the project.

Teamster Heads Church Council

T. Edward Anderson, a warehouseman member of Teamster Local 843 in Newark, N. J., recently was elected president of the Elizabeth, N. J., area Council of Churches. He will serve a 2-year term of office.

Brother Anderson is a certified Lay Speaker of the Methodist Church, past president of the Belleville, N. J., Council of Churches, and helped organize the South Amboy Church Council.

The Elizabeth Council embraces 51 churches and will take an active part in the New Jersey Tercentenary program during 1964.

Charter Member Dies in Missouri

Peter M. Dislerod, the last remaining charter member of Teamster Local 335 in Kansas City, Mo., died recently.

Brother Dislerod helped form Local 335 in September, 1903, and remained

a member until his retirement 45 years later.

John Healey Retires July 1

John Healey, long-time officer and business manager of Teamster Local 921 in San Francisco, Calif., retired July 1.

Healey helped found Local 921, having been connected with newspaper driving since 1924. During the years he served as president and vice president of the local at various times.

283 Signs With Marathon Oil

A 57-cent an hour increase spread over a 3-year contract was gained recently by Teamster Local 283 in an

agreement with Marathon Oil Co., a major petroleum distributor in the Detroit area.

Stephen Schultz, Local 283 president, said the contract covers 700 refinery and gas station employees and drivers for Marathon Oil.

The agreement provides wage gains of 10 cents an hour the first year, 8 cents the next, and 10 cents the third year for refinery employees and drivers. Gas station workers will get 15 cents an hour the first year, 13 cents the next and 10 cents the final year.

The company will contribute health and welfare benefits of \$2 a week per employee the first year, \$1.50 the second year, and 50 cents in 1966 when the contract expires.

Operating employees will get double time plus 8 hours pay for work on holidays, and double time for a seventh day of work.

John O'Connor Sports Record

Seventy-year-old John O'Connor, a member of Teamster Local 478 in Newark, N. J., has one of the most unusual work records in the Eastern Conference of Teamsters.

O'Connor, who started his career 54 years ago as a "tail boy" behind a team of 3 horses, is still making 40 deliveries a day for People's Express in Newark.

O'Connor and 51 other employees of the company were honored at a banquet recently for a total of 995 years of active service.

Member Rescues Boys in Fire

William Palmer, a member of Teamster Local 611 in St. Louis, Mo., rescued four young children from a burning house near his own home recently.

Palmer saw flames in a house across the street from his place, ran over and began trying to break down the back door, shouting for help all the while in the knowledge that there were youngsters inside.

Neighbors came to help and moments later Palmer accompanied by others entered the burning house and led four boys—ranging in age from 20 months to four years—to safety.

The mother had left the tots home to go to the corner store. The boys started the fire, while playing with matches.

Banquet Brand Boycott Works

A consumer boycott of Banquet brand frozen foods produced by unorganized plants operated by the F. M. Stamper Co., is achieving success in 4 Missouri cities.

The anti-union outfit has been forced to curtail production at plants in Moberly, Macon, Carrollton, and Marshall as union-minded consumers shy away from the Banquet brand.

The boycott is sponsored jointly by the Teamsters and Meatcutters International Unions.

Are You Ready?

HOW MANY TIMES when you have had a problem have you turned to an agency of government for assistance in finding a solution?

From cradle to the grave, one is involved with his government—local, state, or federal—from such mundane instances as obtaining a birth certificate for identification purposes to such things as notifying the Mediation Service at contract time.

This is not to say that government has become too big or that government is taking over, as some politicians will proclaim. It is to say, however, that when government plays such an important part in our everyday lives, it is extremely important that you help select those who will set government policy.

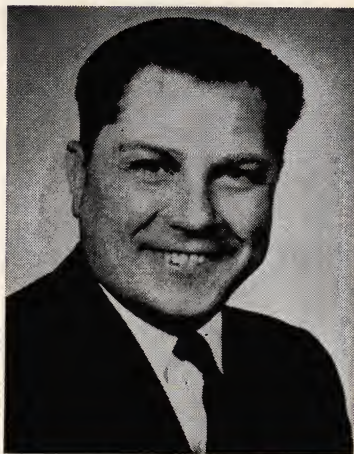
That is what the upcoming Presidential campaign is all about, and when it is all over we will have decided many things.

We will have chosen, for example, between a government dedicated to strict enforcement of the civil rights bill or one which can let the bill die on the vine through lack of enforcement.

We will have chosen between a government which will take a long look at the social and economic implications of unbridled automation of industry or one which stands idly by while profits mount, unemployment grows, and the economic miseries of the working class compound.

When we go to the polls in November, we will be choosing between politicians dedicated to push for medical care for the aged through social security or politicians dedicated to strengthening the brutal philosophy of the American Medical Association.

We will be choosing between a philosophy which favors expansion and liberalization of social security or a philosophy which at best would only maintain the status quo in the Federal Old Age Insurance program.



At stake will be the status of free collective bargaining and policies which encourage parties to a contract to sit down alone and work out the problems or policies which encourage even more restrictive labor legislation.

Part of our total choice in November will be a government dedicated to protecting the consumer from unconscionable gouging by the profit makers or a policy which permits the rules of the jungle in the public market place.

We will be choosing, in part, between a philosophy which favors fair distribution of the tax load and one which favors a tax program born primarily by the wage earner.

Those basically are some of the issues which will be outlined in party platforms and which will be brought to the voting public by politicians seeking votes.

What this International Union has tried to do through its political program has been to assist Local Unions and Joint Councils to activate the rank-and-file to participation in politics so that he can make a wise choice in helping shape the policies of government.

But, no matter how active our Local Unions, Joint Councils, Conferences and the International Union might be in this area, you will have no voice in November when the ballots are cast if you are not registered to vote.

The unfortunate fact is that in election after election laboring people cast only a small part of their total voting strength.

Get registered. Register today.

A large, stylized handwritten signature of J. R. Hoffa in dark ink.

STATE OF THE UNION

Teamsters Win 2nd National Pact In Grocery Warehousing Industry



Teamster President James R. Hoffa (left) and International Union Vice President Harold J. Gibbons (right), co-chairmen of the Kroger contract negotiating committee.



REPRESENTATIVES of Teamster local unions dealing with the Kroger Co., have ratified a National Master Uniform Agreement affecting some 5,000 members employed at the food chain's warehouses in more than a dozen states.

The agreement was reached with company at a Chicago meeting and outlines the basic non-cost items. It will be entered into individually by each of the 29 Teamster affiliates involved.

Monetary items such as wages, vacation, holidays, and so forth, will continue to be negotiated on a local basis as supplements to the national agreement.

General President James R. Hoffa and Vice President Harold J. Gibbons were co-chairmen of the Kroger negotiating committee. They reported unanimous support from the local unions involved in the negotiations.

The highlights of the Kroger contract include a greatly improved grievance procedure that will facilitate rapid settlement of grievances. The language provides for establishment of

a National Committee consisting of both Union and company representatives to consider and decide grievances that cannot be settled on a local basis. The agreement also gives the local union the right to strike if Kroger fails to comply with the decision of an arbitration board, the final step in the grievance procedure.

Another of the clauses protects the jobs of Teamsters Union members in the event the company transfers an existing operation to another location. When an operation is moved, says the contract, jobs at the new location first must be offered to the employees of the former location on a seniority basis.

The Teamster Kroger National Master Uniform Agreement is another step forward in the Teamsters Union program to establish national collective bargaining in the grocery warehousing industry.

An earlier, pioneering settlement along similar lines was effected with National Tea Co., in January of this year.

Negotiators are seeking similar agreements with other national gro-

cery chains such as Safeway, A&P, Acme Food Stores, Colonial Stores, and Food Fair. Talks also are underway with several smaller chains of regional importance.

Kroger, considered the third largest supermarket chain in the nation, had 1963 sales of \$2 billion.

Teamster local unions tied to the Kroger contract are: 89 in Louisville, Ky.; 100 in Cincinnati, O.; 135 in Indianapolis, Ind.; 171 in Roanoke, Va.; 175 in Charleston, W. Va.; 197 in Cleveland, O.; 200 in Milwaukee, Wis.; 215 in Evansville, Ind.; 249 in Pittsburgh, Pa.; 327 in Nashville, Tenn.; 337 in Detroit, Mich.; 406 in Grand Rapids, Mich.; 407 in Cleveland, O.; 413 in Columbus, O.; 414 in Ft. Wayne, Ind.; 563 in Appleton, Wis.; 610 in St. Louis, Mo.; 627 in Peoria, Ill.; 635 in Pittsburgh, Pa.; 661 in Cincinnati, O.; 695 in Madison, Wis.; 728 in Atlanta, Ga.; 738 in Chicago, Ill.; 745 in Dallas, Tex.; 878 in Little Rock, Ark.; 955 in Kansas City, Mo.; 957 in Dayton, O.; 968 in Houston, Tex.; and 984 in Memphis, Tenn.

N.Y. Teamsters**Pilot Program Seeks Quality Medicare**

COMPREHENSIVE medical, dental, optical and psychiatric services will be provided 5,000 Teamsters and their dependents in a pilot program approved recently by the Teamster Joint Council 16 and Management Hospitalization Trust Fund, a central body of labor and management trustees of 13 Teamster welfare funds in New York City.

The program, to be conducted in cooperation with Montefiore Hospital and the Columbia University School of Public Health, is expected to get underway by the end of the year at the latest.

In a joint statement, John Hoh and Joseph M. Adelizzi, labor and management co-chairman of the sponsoring Teamster and Management Trust Fund, said the medicare program will attempt to meet the major problems bearing on the quality of medical care—often described as the wide gap between the technical advances in medicine and the way medical services are organized.

Hoh and Adelizzi explained:

"Our objective is to find out whether an unusually broad spectrum of medical and dental care of high quality and reasonable cost can be best provided through the medium of group

practice affiliated with a voluntary teaching hospital.

"This is the first instance of a research demonstration involving such broad coverage, directed to cost as well as quality . . . The results of this test will answer questions on a practical basis that have been debated theoretically for year."

The new Teamster pilot program, according to the project's co-chairmen, might very well affect the manner in which medicine is practiced in New York City for much larger numbers of Teamster families.

The decision to undertake the broad medicare program followed the preliminary findings of an 18-month study of the quality of medical care received by Teamster families in the New York City metropolitan area.

Shortcomings

The survey, as did an earlier probe-in-depth completed in 1960, revealed evidence of serious shortcomings in the quality of medical care received by Teamsters and members of their families in more than 100 hospitals in New York City.

Medical and public health circles were jolted when International Union Vice President John J. O'Rourke, president of Teamster Joint Council 16, released the first Teamster-sponsored "medical audit" in 1961.

It revealed that only 60 per cent of the hospitalized patients whose records were reviewed by prominent medical authorities had received optimal medical care (good to excellent); 40 per cent had received care ranging from poor to fair.

In addition, the study exposed the fact that as many as one-eighth of the hospital admissions were considered unnecessary. Furthermore, a number of instances of questionable or unnecessary surgery were cited.

The current study, made 4 years later, shows little or no improvement over the original audit, according to O'Rourke. A searching review was made of the original case records of 437 hospital admissions of patients who were hospitalized during the month of May, 1962, and covering prior hospital admissions by the same

patients over the preceding 5-year period.

The 1964 study—unlike the original audit based upon cases of hospital admissions for several specific disease categories—involved a random sampling of all conditions causing hospital admission of members of Teamster with the exception of normal deliveries and tonsillectomies.

A survey team of 13 outstanding clinicians reviewed basic medical and hospital records and then gave their opinions about the quality of medical care, also determining whether hospitalization was necessary.

A summary of the new medical audit revealed:

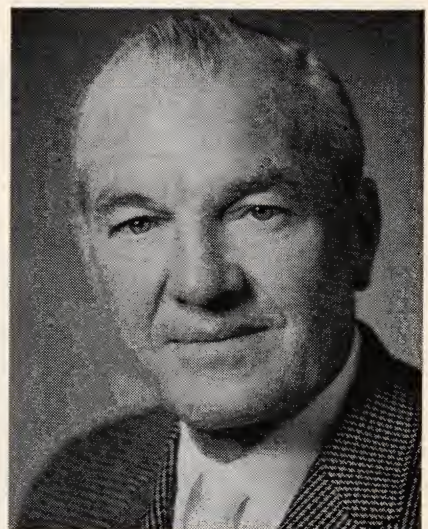
—Only 60 per cent of the patients received optimal (good to excellent) medical care while hospitalized; 40 per cent received less than optimal (poor to fair) care. This was no change from the audit 4 years earlier.

—The necessity for hospitalization was questioned in about 16 per cent of the cases.

—Major problems relating to the quality of medical care were centered in the fields of medicine, surgery, and pediatrics. In medicine, only one-third of the medical care rendered was



John Hoh (right), president of Teamster Local 3 and labor chairman of a pioneering Teamster-Management Trust Fund health care program, is shown here with Dr. Martin Cherkasky, director of Montefiore Hospital in New York. They played prominent roles in planning a comprehensive medicare service for Teamsters Union members benefitting from 13 Teamster welfare funds in New York City.



International Union Vice President John O'Rourke, president of New York Joint Council No. 16, called attention to poor medical care in 1961 when he announced the first Teamster sponsored medical audit.

considered optimal; in pediatrics, only two-fifths of the admissions were handled in an optimal fashion.

—The chief causes for medicare being less than optimal were failure to adequately diagnose the problem for which the patient was hospitalized and the prescribing of inappropriate therapy.

Findings of the second survey, so similar to the results of the first audit, have added to the conviction of the Teamster-Management Trust Fund that medical care of high quality is best assured in voluntary teaching hospitals with patients being under the care of physicians recognized as specialists in their fields.

The program soon to move forward will be aimed at testing whether the mechanism of quality group practice, teaching-hospital approach and utilizing the most modern scientific and social techniques available is the best approach to meeting the problem.

Besides the quality of medicare, the fund trustees also are deeply concerned with rising costs.

Costs of projected hospital and medicare insurance increases range from 50 to 75 per cent in the next 2 years.

As Hoh and Adelizzi put it:

"It is the hope of the Teamster-Management Trust Fund that its efforts will benefit not only the 165,000 Teamster families in New York City but provide constructive examples for other groups in the community."

Teamster Persistence Overcomes Improper Management Tactics

Teamster persistence has paid off with victory at the Chicago firm which won infamy by premiering an anti-union movie for its workers on the eve of a representation election supervised by the National Labor Relations Board.

Workers at Plochman & Harrison—Cherry Lane Foods voted 25 to 17 in favor of Teamster Local 738 in a recent ballot, reversing an earlier 23-20 defeat.

It was just prior to the first vote that Plochman & Harrison decided to utilize the then brand new film brought out by the National "Right-to-Work" Committee.

Entitled, "And Women Must Weep," the movie portrayed a violent strike situation at a firm in Princeton, Ind., which was exposed as a lie by the union involved—the International Association of Machinists. The IAM later produced "Anatomy of a Lie," a film to counteract the RTW scare propaganda.

In a subsequent ruling, the NLRB upheld the union's contention that showing of the anti-union film "was in the nature of misrepresentation which exceeded the bounds of permissible campaign propaganda and an interference with the election the following day."

The board added that there was no evidence that the shameful and lawless conduct portrayed in the RTW film could be "attributed to the union in Princeton, Indiana. . . ."

In other words, the decision virtually knocked out forever the use of the RTW movie as a propaganda vehicle in the anti-union war conducted unceasingly by some segments of management against trade unionism.

Another election was ordered by the NLRB and the union lost because, as Michael Fomusa, Local 738 secretary-treasurer, explained, there was not adequate time for the union to bring its program before the workers at Plochman & Harrison.

Local 738 petitioned for a third ballot after the proper lapse of time and it was on this occasion that the workers voted Teamster.

• Flying Tiger Pact

The Airline Division of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has signed a contract renewed with Flying Tiger Line, Inc., for 100 flight attendants.

Good until Feb. 28, 1967, the agreement provides a wage gain ranging from 6 per cent to 21 per cent with the increases depending upon longevity.

The pact also provides a gain of hourly flight pay for senior flight attendants, going up from 50 cents to \$1.50.

Other increases concerned health and welfare benefits, a 5-cent hourly gain in per diem (for each hour away from home), and severance at the rate of \$25 per month of service to a maximum of \$2,500.

• Researcher Added

Teamster Joint Council 36 headquartered in Vancouver, B.C., has established a research and education bureau.

Joint Council President E. M. Lawson announced the appointment of Sam Brown, business agent of Teamster Local 464 for the past 6 years, as director of the new department.



Labor and Management Trustees of Teamster Welfare Funds are shown here listening attentively to a report on a new study of the quality of medical care received by Teamster families in New York City. The report indicated that a large percentage of medicare being received is still not acceptable as "optimal care available," much as an earlier report asserted 4 years ago following a medical audit.

Sister Cities

Teamster Drivers "Relay" Aid To Quake-Stricken Seward, Alaska

"On Good Friday, March 27, 1964, the second greatest earthquake ever recorded came rumbling up to lift Alaska's central mountains, smash and drown a dozen coastal towns, wreck great portions of its rail and highway net, shatter the tallest buildings of its biggest city, and send hundreds of crumpled houses tumbling toward the sea in landslides and tidal waves.

"It was the greatest catastrophe ever to befall an American state. . . . The damage was mainly to property and to men's hopes. The toll of 117 dead

and missing was incredibly light."—from a newspaper account of the calamity.

Teamsters reacted immediately to the emergency.

Jesse L. Carr, president of Teamster Local 959 in Anchorage, contacted more than 150 of his members in the hours following the earthquake, asking them to volunteer help in community rescue programs hurriedly thrown together by city officials.

Without exception, the Teamsters—whose homes were as badly damaged

or destroyed as any others—came forward to help alleviate transportation problems.

That was the initial Teamster response to the disaster befalling the 49th state.

A second Teamster reaction occurred a few days after the earthquake. It had a broad, community base and took place some 4,700 miles away in Allentown, Pa.

The citizens of the Pennsylvania city—impressed by the fact that Allentown and Seward, Alaska, located

Playing prominent roles in the "SOS" shipment from Allentown to Seward were these men who took part in the departure ceremonies. The group included International Vice President John B. Backhus (third from right) and John F.

Würsta, president of Teamster Local 773 in Allentown. The tractor-trailer, driven by relay drivers over a 4,700-mile route, carried 15 tons of household goods and clothing to Alaska.



south of Anchorage, had been named "All America" cities by a national magazine in succeeding years—sympathized with the plight of their sister community.

Seward, with 1,800 population, was hit as hard as any area in the catastrophe. Seventeen persons died when two great tidal waves roared through Seward's Resurrection Bay to demolish its waterfront industry and crash into some residential areas also.

Teamsters Willie Maier (left) and Bill Magwood of Calgary drove the "S.O.S." relief rig over the longest and roughest leg of the trip from Allentown, Pa., to Seward, Alaska.



Allentown conducted a quickie campaign resulting in the collection of a trailer load of household goods.

Mack Trucks, Inc., donated an F-700 V-8 Thermodyne engine vehicle fresh off the local assembly lines to pull a 40-foot trailer packed with the relief load.

John B. Backhus, International Vice President and head of Teamster Joint Council 53 in Philadelphia, pledged a relay of drivers to pilot the "S.O.S." (Save Our Seward) special to Alaska, the drivers already promised from Teamster local unions along the route.

When the cargo of hope and help was ready to depart, dramatic departure ceremonies were held in Allentown's Center Square.

Jack Werner, a former mayor of Seward who had come to Washington, D. C., to seek federal relief for the community, expressed appreciation for Allentown's gift.

"This is a wonderful gesture you have made," Werner said. "It has overwhelmed us all in Seward. I bring to you our thanks from the bottom of our hearts. God bless each one of you."

Backhus Appeals

Backhus also addressed the crowd, urging Allentownians to write their senators and representatives. He noted that Alaska needed help, and added: "They are not asking for charity but for loans at a favorable rate of interest . . . Alaska will be revitalized and back on its feet quickly."

Werner had described the March 27th earthquake as a "terrifying and sad thing" for Seward.

He said the earthquake had passed "and we thought our troubles were over and we could start to rebuild." But then came a new calamity.

"Shortly after, a vast and terrible seismic and tidal wave hit. We lost all land communications by rail and highway with any part of Alaska."

As last minute details for the departure of the tractor-trailer were being taken care of, Allentown Mayor John T. Gross read a letter he was sending with the truck and addressed to Perry R. Stockton, mayor of Seward.

"The bearer of this letter," it began, "is one of a group of men, all members of the Teamsters Union, who have voluntarily contributed their time to delivering what we hope will be of some aid to the families of Seward."

Mayor Gross added that besides the cargo of household goods, Allentown

citizenry had donated approximately \$20,000 to the local Red Cross specifically earmarked for relief in Seward.

With that, John F. Wursta, president of Teamster Local 773 in Allentown, climbed into the cab of the rig to drive to Pittsburgh. Accompanying him was Paul Barnard, secretary-treasurer of Local 773.

Along the way, Wursta and Barnard, and other relay drivers, were to encounter the cooperation and help of such Teamster dignitaries as:

International Union Vice Presidents Harry Tevis, in Pittsburgh, and Gordon Conklin, in St. Paul, Minn.; Joint Council Presidents Ray Schoessling, in Chicago, and Edward Lawson, in Vancouver, B.C.

The first 296 miles of the trip—the leg to Pittsburgh—were without incident. Wursta encountered rain at Harrisburg but there were no problems.

Overnight at Pittsburgh, the engine was checked and cleaned and the tanks were refueled. The tractor-trailer was ready to go in the morning with a new driver—and so the pattern was set. Teamsters drove by day and every night the rig was given thorough servicing.

Teamsters with outstanding safe driving records were chosen from the numerous volunteers along the route to serve as relay drivers. Various firms across the country donated fuel and oil.

Some 2,656 miles from Allentown, the last pair of drivers took over the "S.O.S." to wheel the final overland leg to Alaska. They were Bill Magwood, president of Teamster Local 362 in Calgary, Alberta, and Willie Maier, a member of the local union.

Maier, a naturalized Canadian born in Heidelberg, Germany, drove the rig to Edmonton, and Magwood, a native of Ridgedale, Sask., took over the journey to Grande Prairie.

They continued alternating for the entire 2,200 miles. Magwood and Maier have driven for 12 years each and were selected for their fine safety records and experience driving in mountainous country.

Rough Ride

Neither had ever driven more than 500 miles northwest of Edmonton. At Dawson Creek, B. C., officials said the Teamsters faced a rough drive over the remaining 1,500 miles of the Alaska Highway from Dawson Creek

Retired Club Growing Fast

The Joint Council of Teamsters No. 37 Retired Member Assn., is growing fast in Portland, Ore., according to Joe Edgar, secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 162.

Edgar said the organization now numbers about 100. The Assn. members hope the program can be expanded to include other local unions or joint councils with similar organizations.

provides substantial wage increases, plus a health and welfare program that includes dental care for members and their families.

Warehouse Agreements

Teamster Local 544 has signed a new 3-year contract covering 350 members employed at several warehouses in Minneapolis, Minn.

The agreement provides a total 28-cent hourly wage gain over the 3 years and also includes a no-moonlighting clause.

Another change in the existing contract was the addition of an eye and dental care program which will be established when sufficient payments have been made by employers.

and cooperation I received from people like you. I am sure that the Teamsters can take much pride in the way the project went through, in the expert way your drivers handled the rig all along the 4,741 miles of driving.

"Again, our sincere thanks for all that you and your people did."

While the task of transporting relief materials to Seward from Allentown was completed, that was not the end of Teamster endeavor on behalf of Alaskans who suffered as a result of the earthquake and tidal waves.

The 17-member policy committee of the Western Conference of Teamsters called upon Congress to expedite a substantial amount of financial aid and other assistance so that recovery might be made from the devastation.

Conference Director Einar O. Mohn stressed the need for getting assistance to beleaguered Alaskans.

The disaster toll was 117 dead and missing. Total damage and loss to properties was estimated at \$750 million of which \$100 million occurred on highways.

Five million dollars in emergency relief funds were made available initially by President Johnson. Congress came through with another \$50 million to help rebuild public facilities. Soon thereafter, Alaska prepared to issue \$50 million in state bonds.

It will be a long time before the largest state in the union recovers from the disaster that struck it. Yet the role Teamsters played in Alaska's recovery will never be forgotten.

International Visitors Feted

International Vice President Harold J. Gibbons is shown addressing a group of cultural attaches from various embassies following a luncheon at the International headquarters in Washington, D. C. Also speaking to the visitors was General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English, seated beside Gibbons. They discussed the status of the Teamsters Union in the American labor movement and answered questions for a half hour in the general executive board room.



International Vice President John B. Backhus (left) coordinated the relay of drivers. He is shown checking the route with John F. Wursta, president of Allentown Teamster Local 773. Wursta drove the first leg of the journey.

through the Yukon toward Fairbanks.

The frontier highway is paved for nearly 600 miles northwest of Edmonton but the remainder is graveled and in the springtime is rough and ruddy.

A car would ordinarily have difficulty traveling the highway but it poses no serious problem for giant rigs. Magwood and Maier, after years of driving, were prepared for anything. Indeed, they had a flat tire or two, but arrived on schedule.

The mercy shipment had left Allentown, Pa., on April 27. A total of 4,741 miles later it was in Seward, Alaska, where the 15 tons of household goods and clothing were being distributed on May 8 to more than 75 families who lost all their possessions in the Good Friday earthquake.

Phil Neuweiler of Allentown, chairman of the "S.O.S." project, later wrote a letter to Teamster International Vice President Backhus. It read in part:

"Permit me to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to you, and through you, to all others in your organization, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, who did so much to put across this fine undertaking.

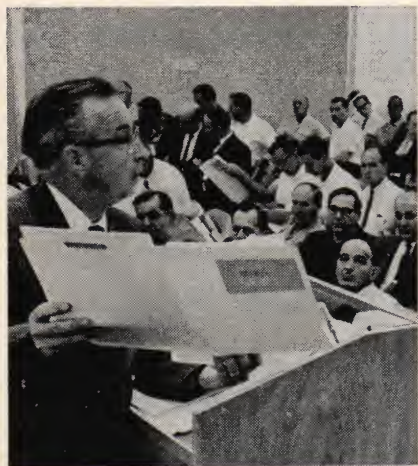
"As you know, it was no small task. That everything went so smoothly can be credited to the wonderful support

In Detroit

1800 Teamster Stewards Kick Off Huge Hoffa Defense Fund Drive



International Union Vice President Frank Fitzsimmons (above) explains defense fund to Jt. Council 43 stewards. Robert Holmes (below) shows stewards a fund campaign kit.



EIGHTEEN HUNDRED stewards from Local Unions in Detroit Joint Council No. 43 have started a fund raising drive which could raise over \$1 million to help Teamster President James R. Hoffa defray legal expenses incurred in fighting the Justice Department vendetta against him.

The move came in Detroit last month when 1800 stewards responded to a meeting called by a rank-and-file committee which laid out the plans to implement the Hoffa Defense Fund.

Chairman of the fund is Paul C. Allen, President of the AFL-CIO Riggers Union. Other directors of the fund are the Rev. Msgr. Clement H. Kern, treasurer; Rev. S. P. Spottswood, secretary; and committee members Stan Arnold and M. A. Barrick.

Rev. Spottswood is head of the Detroit Council of Churches, Arnold is executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Michigan State Building Trades Council.

Each of the stewards was given a kit to assist him in the fund raising drive and to help him direct a letter-writing campaign to President Lyndon B. Johnson calling on the Chief Executive to help in implementing an investigation of the Justice Department's vendetta against Hoffa.

View below of 1800 stewards who attended meeting to kick off Hoffa Defense Fund which could raise \$1 million to help the Teamster President defray expenses of fighting Justice Department vendetta against him.

The Hoffa Defense Fund Committee seeks small donations from each of the 70,000 Detroit rank-and-file Teamsters. The move is expected to spread rapidly to other cities and to other Joint Councils across the nation.

Robert Holmes, secretary-treasurer of Joint Council No. 43 and president of Teamster Local 337, commented at the steward's meeting that:

"The fund is the work of a committee of rank-and-file which has been studying the problem for the last month or two.

"The committee has decided to rely on a program of voluntary contributions and nothing more," Holmes said.

Fund Chairman Allen in a fund campaign letter declared:

"There is ample reason to believe that persons holding high political office have embarked on a vicious attack on Jimmy Hoffa and through him, are attempting to destroy the labor movement.

Each on Trial

"In this ill-conceived effort, these persons are using the might and wealth of the United States Government. Accordingly, in order to be properly defended, considerable sums must be spent for lawyers, accountants, stenographers, investigators, travelling, transcripts, appeals, etc. Obviously, Jimmy Hoffa cannot afford such expenses," Allen's letter said.

The letter added that only voluntary contributions would be accepted, that the committee seeks small donations from many people, and that no contributions will be accepted from businesses, employers, corporations or from labor unions. Volunteers are advised that contributions are not tax deductible.

The letter listed the address of the Hoffa Defense Fund as P.O. Box 5560, Fenkell Branch, Detroit, Michigan, 48238.

International Union Vice President Frank Fitzsimmons told the stewards that "each of you is on trial, and your individual rights are at stake. You can be tried in absence by not doing anything to defend your union and Amer-

ican Labor, or you can participate in the defense of your union."

Both Fitzsimmons and Holmes are long time associates of Hoffa.

Fitzsimmons told the group:

"We seek in this fund raising campaign to defend Hoffa and our union, to secure justice for everyone in America who may become the victim of attacks such as the one which is being waged against our union and our general president."

Fitzsimmons received the applause

of the 1800 union stewards when he reminded them that under Hoffa's guidance, a driver's wages have risen from \$1.50 per hour in 1951 to the present \$3.37 per hour, with a \$200 a month pension at age 57, and other generous benefits.

"It is benefits and wages such as those we now enjoy which our enemies hope to destroy with their attack on General President Hoffa and upon the International Union," Fitzsimmons declared.

would be in support of the position of one group of employees against that of another. In this regard, the Supreme Court said:

"Just as a union must be free to sift out wholly frivolous grievances which would only clog the grievance process, too it must be free to take a position on the not so frivolous disputes. Nor should it be neutralized when the issue is chiefly between two sets of employees. Conflict between employees represented by the same union is a recurring fact. To remove or gag the union in these cases would surely weaken the collective bargaining and grievance processes."

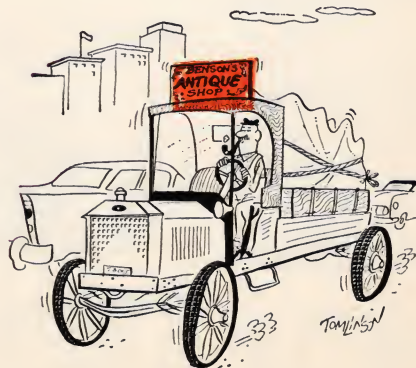
In *Morton v. Teamster Local 20*, the Supreme Court reversed a lower court award of \$19,600 in compensatory damages and \$15,000 in punitive damages against the union. The award had been granted in a Taft-Hartley Section 303 damage suit.

The employer sought damages for business losses he said he suffered as a result of the union's efforts during an impasse in 1956 contract negotiations to induce customers and suppliers to cease doing business with him.

The high court held that it was not permissible to join a non-federal common law tort action alleging an illegal secondary boycott with a federal claim under Section 303 since the complaint did not allege that any violence had occurred.

In addition, the Supreme Court ruled that punitive damages were not recoverable against the union in such a suit.

Finally, the Court declared, merely because the union had engaged in violations of the Taft-Hartley Act's secondary boycott restrictions did not permit a finding that damages resulting from the union's lawful conduct were recoverable.



Enviably Record

Teamster Lawyer Wins Three Key Cases in Supreme Court

ALMOST UNPARALLELED is the outstanding record achieved in the latest session of the U.S. Supreme Court in which Dave Previat, chief labor counsel for the Teamsters Union and recognized as one of the foremost labor lawyers, argued and won three cases in a row before the highest tribunal in the land.

Each case set significant precedents in labor law. Each case was important to the Teamsters Union affiliate and the members involved. The suits won by Previat were: *Teamster Local 89 v. Moore*, *Teamster Local 760 v. NLRB*, and *Morton v. Teamster Local 20*.

The litigation brought against Local 760 of Yakima, Wash., has become probably the best known of the cases and is more often referred to as the *Tree Fruits* decision.

That ruling decreed that consumer picketing at the customer entrance of a retail grocer which is intended only to persuade customers not to purchase "struck goods," does not violate the Landrum-Griffin secondary boycott amendments to the Taft-Hartley law.

In *Tree Fruits*, the Supreme Court reasoned that since the law contained no clear intention of Congress to outlaw such picketing, it could not be inferred that Congress intended to ban all consumer picketing through Section 8(b)(4)(ii)(B) of the Act.

Therefore, said the high court, only consumer picketing which is aimed at creating a complete boycott of the secondary employer falls within the prohibitions of that part of the law.

The case brought against Local 89 in Louisville, Ky., was somewhat involved. In the beginning, two auto transport firms decided to merge certain operating rights.

Accordingly, an Automobile Transporters Joint Conference Committee of both employers and Teamsters ordered the dovetailing of the rosters of the employees at the two companies on a seniority basis.

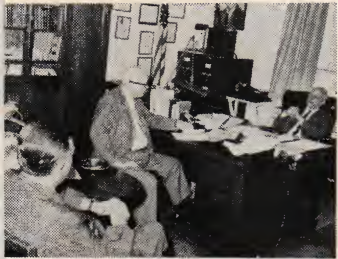
Some of the employees whose seniority was diminished by reason of the dovetailing brought suit.

In deciding the case, the Kentucky Court of Appeals ruled against the dovetailing. The state court ruled that the committee had erroneously interpreted the collective bargaining agreement, that the terms of the contract were applicable to the employees of only one and not all the employers, and that the union failed to properly represent certain employees in the bargaining unit.

In reversing the Kentucky ruling, the Supreme Court found that the committee's decision to dovetail seniority was within its authority under the contract and that Local 89 took its position in favor of dovetailing "honestly, in good faith, and without hostility or arbitrary discrimination" against either group of workers.

Important points were emphasized in the *Moore* decision:

A labor union may take a position in the handling of a grievance which may be contrary to the interests of some of its members or which



Nation's Teamsters Press For Probe of Justice Dept.



THE 35 MEMBERS of the House Judiciary Committee last month received the individual attention of a special Teamster motorcade in the nation's capitol.

committee received personal visits from motorcade members, and no one would have been missed had not the 30th member of the committee been in the hospital.

Joined by AFL-CIO Building Trades Council leaders, and the president of N.Y. AFL-CIO, the motorcade members wanted to know from committee members why Congressman Emanuel Celler's special subcommittee named to look into irregularities during Teamster President James R. Hoffa's Chattanooga trial has yet failed to act.

While the special motorcade was in Washington putting the question to members of the House Judiciary Committee, Teamster members and their wives, across the nation were asking the same question in letters addressed to committee members and to their own congressmen and senators.

All but one of the 35-man

(Continued on Page 15)



Beginning in upper left hand corner and proceeding clockwise, Teamsters and their wives are shown with House Judiciary members:

Congressmen Byron Rogers (Colorado); Arch A. Moore, Jr., W. Va.; Jacob H. Gilbert, N. Y.; William C. Cramer, Florida; Michael A. Feighan, Ohio.

George Meader, Michigan; Basil L. Whitener, N.C.; William H. Tuck, Va.; Emanuel Celler, N.Y.

William L. St. Onge, Conn.; Garner E. Schriver, Kans.; John Dowdy, Texas; Frank Chelf, Ky.; George Senner, Ariz.; Edwin E. Willis, La.; James C. Corman, Calif.

Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., Md.; Robert W. Kastenmeier Wisc.; Pat M. Martin, Calif.; Richard H. Poff, Va.; (left to right, directly below), James E. Bromwell, Iowa; and William M. McCulloch, Ohio.



Too, President Lyndon B. Johnson was the recipient of letters making the demand that Bobbie Kennedy's administration of justice as attorney general be made the subject of a full-blown investigation.

The scope of the interest of Teamster members in such an investigation was outlined in one letter directed to Congressman William T. Cahill, of New Jersey.

Said the writer:

"It is the opinion of several people in Washington that the Teamsters are attempting to save James R. Hoffa by means of mass letter writing, congressional and political meetings. The opinion of these various individuals is a falsity, and subterfuge of the truth. The only thing that we are interested in—not only as Teamsters but as full-

blooded Americans—is justice for all, bar none."

The Celler committee to investigate the irregularities of the government's presentation of its case and its action's surrounding Hoffa's Chattanooga trial was announced more than three months ago. Although it is reported that investigators have read the trial transcript, no hearings have been scheduled and no concrete action has been taken.

The suspicion strongly exists that Bobbie Kennedy has exerted great pressure on members of the House Judiciary Committee not to investigate, threatening reprisals if such an investigation ever reaches active status.

With these suspicions rampant, Teamster members across the nation are taking on their task with renewed determination to have the Chattanooga mess investigated openly.

ordinated the union phase of the work which involved members from Teamster Locals 303, 311, 333, 426, 557, and 590.

Robert Dockendorf, executive director of the Baltimore League for Crippled Children and Adults, expressed strong appreciation for the aid. He said:

"What a tremendous contribution!

"We of the League certainly appreciate the generosity of the companies and the local union which have made their vans and men available for this move.

"How can you thank 50 men who worked so hard? They have given more than money. They have given a part of themselves.

"This has certainly been a unique experience. We extend our deep thanks to all who helped voluntarily and so cheerfully."

Teamsters Donate Services Moving Crippled League

TEAMSTER contribution to community service is more than a phrase in Baltimore, Md., where some 50 volunteers from Teamster local unions recently gave their brawn, know-how and time to moving equipment and furnishings of the Baltimore League for Crippled Children and Adults to a new location.

The move was made on a Saturday morning. The Teamsters reported at 8 a.m., and split into several crews to commence the operation promptly.

Truck after truck was loaded—seven companies donated the "fleet"—and sent rolling to the new League

headquarters. On arrival, the same work crew that had loaded that particular truck was waiting to unload it and move the material inside.

Typical of the spirit of giving in the Teamster activity was the fact that five among the volunteers reported for the moving after having worked all night at their jobs.

Teamster wives and members of the League staff prepared and served a lunch for the men.

LeRoy M. Griffin, president of Teamster Joint Council 62, and his organizers, Clifford Kohne, George Willinger, and Emerson Insley, co-

• Life Saver

Roy Slater, a long-time member of Teamster Local 564 in Meadville, Pa., has been recommended for the Carnegie hero medal after rescuing three men from choppy water in Pymatuning Dam Lake, the largest man-made body of water in Pennsylvania.

Slater spotted an upset canoe on the lake with three men clinging to it, yelling for help. The Teamster got his motor boat and drove to the spot where he dragged the trio from the water.

• Negro Council

Thomas Haynes, business agent of Teamster Local 610 in St. Louis, Mo., represented the local union as a delegate to the 4th annual convention of the Negro American Labor Council held recently in Cleveland.

Haynes served as a member of both the educational committee and the political action committee. He reported that the major concern of the Council was pending civil rights legislation.

Ernest Calloway, assistant research director of the Central Conference of Teamsters, was elected to a second term as vice president of the Council.

• Dairy Contract

Some 1,550 members of Teamster Local 246 in Washington, D. C., have approved a new 2-year agreement covering drivers and hourly wage earners at six dairies in the metropolitan area.

Volunteers helping to move the Baltimore League for Crippled Children and Adults to a new location were joined by LeRoy M. Griffin (front left), president of Teamster Joint Council 62, on this load.





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Despite Criticism

Consumer Price Index Helps American Public

WHEN the revised Consumer Price Index was unveiled recently there were several immediate reactions from economic observers:

—One group believed that the new CPI reflected a rise in the affluence of American consumers.

—A second group complained because the new CPI revealed a record high “cost-of-living” in its first calculation.

—A third group criticized both the old and the new CPI, claiming that greater improvements were still needed.

Only a small minority applauded the efforts of the Labor Department’s Bureau of Labor Statistics in its attempt to improve the “Index of Change in Prices of Goods and Services Purchased by City Wage-Earner and Clerical-Worker Families to Maintain Their Level of Living”—more informally known as the Consumer Price Index.

Much of the confusion that prevents a better understanding of the

CPI comes from the fact that there is too much effort made to read something into it that is not there.

The CPI is perhaps one of the most democratic expressions broadcast by our federal government. It is a statistical measure of changes in prices of the goods and services bought by families of city wage earners and clerical workers.

The CPI measures only prices—nothing more. It does not consider changes in the kinds and amounts of goods and services bought by families, or the total amount families spend for their living needs. Nor does it take into account the differences in living costs of various locations.

To say that the CPI mirrors the cost of living or is a yardstick of the buying power of the dollar—is wrong.

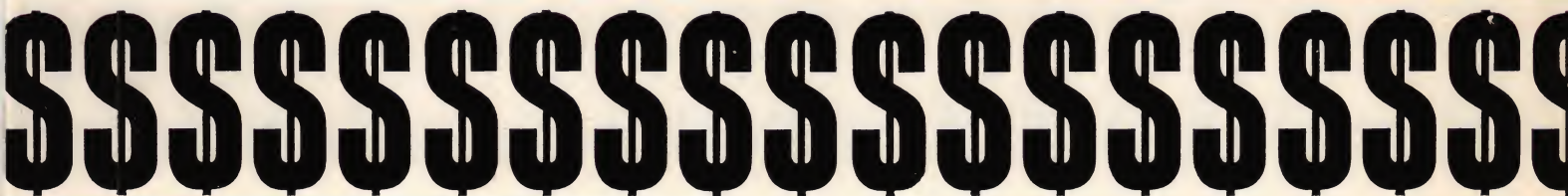
True, the CPI does indicate these things. Yet the buying power of the dollar really revolves around supply and demand; something is worth what

the buyer is willing to pay. The cost of living involves many expenditures outside of marketplace prices; exorbitant credit costs are not consumed.

The CPI doesn’t care whether the buyer is rich or poor. It measures the retail prices of foods, clothing, house furnishings, fuel, and other goods. It measures the fees paid to doctors and dentists. It measures prices in barber shops and other service establishments. Rents and transportation rates are measured. The costs of electricity, gas, and other utilities are counted also. The pricing, incidentally, includes sales and excise taxes charged to consumers.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has been calculating the CPI for a half century. The first complete survey was in the 1917-19 period. Since then, the CPI has been revised several times.

The most recent revision—the first since 1953—was not made because, as has been suggested, there was a



governmental desire to chart a new world of living standards. Rather, the revision was made solely to reduce still further the effects of natural errors in such a massive program of data collection and interpretation.

Basic CPI concepts have not been changed. The time element remains constant, the statistical formula is the same, and the reference base of 1957-59 equaling a CPI rating of 100 has not been altered.

What the government has done is develop a more comprehensive CPI, improve statistical procedures, update weighting factors and price data, and add plans for publishing separate indexes for metropolitan areas with populations of one million or more.

"What is the practical significance of all this?" asked Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) recently on the Senate floor.

Proxmire, whose subcommittee proposed the CPI revision nearly 3 years ago, answered his own question with a single word—"knowledge." He added:

"We, in the Congress, and the American people are going to be better informed about the prices which we all pay for consumer goods and services as a result of these changes . . ."

So it is that today the CPI is a relatively accurate result of a highly complicated price study method which

concluded that the mythical market basket—representing a \$10 outlay in 1957-59—reached a cost of \$10.77 in January, 1964.

The new CPI, with its more pertinent information, comes at an auspicious moment. Citizens are becoming more consumer conscious. Several states have established consumer bureaus. The President has added a consumer aide to his staff. Even congressmen are beginning to talk about a "Bill of Rights for Consumers"—the title of a recent address by Sen. Thomas McIntyre (D-N.H.).

Since it is the consumers who accept or reject the prevailing prices, they more than any other single group of people can benefit from a study of the CPI.

The brief news stories that pop up about the 25th of every month when the latest CPI determination is released by the Labor Department are less than adequate. They fail to tell the complete story about prices. Nor do they relate the impact upon the consumer.

Altogether, about 400 items compose the mythical market basket for current pricing. The list includes all of the more important items and a sample of the less important ones. The varieties, quantities, and qualities of items surveyed regularly are kept essentially unchanged so that any movement of the index from month



to month is due solely to changes in prices.

To lessen the chance of error in price data collection, field representatives work from detailed specifications of the goods and services to be priced.

Prices are obtained by personal visit. Representatives sample about 16,500 chain stores, independent grocery stores, department and specialty stores, restaurants, professional people, and service establishments—all the places where employed people buy goods and services. Rental rates are gotten from about 34,000 tenants.

Data is collected in 50 city and urban localities (from 2,500 to more than 1 million population) at intervals ranging from once every month to once every three months. Food pricing is done monthly because those prices fluctuate so frequently.

Mail questionnaires are used to obtain most transportation prices, public utility rates, and so forth.

Miscellaneous pricing on such things as college tuition, magazines, etc., is obtained from other government agencies or private organizations.

With the new CPI, the index coverage has been extended to include single workers living alone. Still included are families of two or more persons with the average size of families being represented in the index at about 3.7 persons. The average

family income of these people is about \$6,230 after taxes; for single persons it averages \$3,560.

Job classifications polled in establishing the CPI include craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers, such as carpenters, bookbinders, etc.; operatives and kindred workers, such as apprentices in the building trades, deliverymen, furnace men, smelters, etc.; clerical and kindred workers; service workers (except private household) such as waitresses, practical nurses, etc.; sales workers; and laborers, except farmers and miners.

Job classifications exclude from polling include professional, technical, and kindred workers such as engineers and teachers; farmers, and farm managers; managers, officials and proprietors; private household workers; farm laborers and foremen.

Proof that the CPI reflects prices paid by working people is implicit in the fact that a consumer unit is considered in the index group if more than half the combined income of all family members was obtained in a wage earner of clerical worker occupation.

Once all the field material is collected, a standard statistical formula is used to calculate the CPI. Average price changes from month to month are expressed in percentage terms. The percentage changes for the various goods and services are combined, using weighting factors based on the item's importance in family spending and that of other items which it represents.

As the information is distilled, a cost weight of the market basket item is determined. There are separate sets of cost weights for each of the urban areas in the index.

A CPI for each city is then calculated and they are combined to desig-



At each revision in the CPI, there has been an effort made to broaden the survey. For the moment, as an example, the CPI includes real estate taxes on owned homes, but does not

The Labor Department explained that the changes did not necessarily reflect a fluctuation in the importance of any given item in the marketplace. Rather, explained the government, the new mythical market basket represented the selection of items best re-

MUSIC LESSONS

FUNERAL SERVICES

flecting the movement of all consumer prices.

Alterations in the mythical market basket through the years have been signs of the times more often than not. For instance, early in the game shoe leather and horses had more traffic and later came the trolley car. Today, busses and private automobiles have more to do with the price of transportation.

The relative importance of the various prices charted in the CPI has

altered somewhat. The old CPI weighted food prices at 28.3 per cent of the total index compared with 22.5 per cent in the new CPI. Housing increased from roughly 31 per cent to 33.4 per cent.

Wearing apparel remained constant at 10.7 per cent in both the old and new CPI. Transportation increased



from 11.8 to 13.9 per cent in the new CPI, and health and recreation gained from 18.2 per cent in the old CPI to 19.5 per cent in the new.

The CPI also considers the differences between services, durable goods and nondurables, and so on.

Through a year's time, more than a million food prices, 68,000 rent charges, and 350,000 quotations on items other than food and rent are fed into the mill that grinds out the final index figure.

Of the 400 items priced in the revised CPI, nearly all have some bearing upon the average consumers budget through the years. There are exceptions, of course, where local conditions make a difference; heavy clothing is unnecessary in warmer climates, so an adjustment is made through lightweight garment pricing.

More than 100 food items are priced: 9 cereals and bakery products; 29 meat, poultry, and fish products; 7 dairy products; 8 fruits and vegetables, and so on. More than 80 housing items are priced and nearly 80 wearing apparel items are checked.

Thirty-four transportation, private transportation, autos, and related goods are priced. The breakdown looks like this:

Auto purchase

- Passenger cars, new (8 makes)
- Passenger cars, used
- 2-year-old cars

- 3-year-old cars
- 4-year-old cars
- 5-year-old cars
- Gasoline and motor oil
 - Gasoline
 - Regular
 - Premium
 - Motor Oil
- Auto parts
 - Recapped tire
 - New tire
- Automobile services
 - Repairs and Maintenance
 - Lubrication
 - Water pump replacement
 - Motor tune-up
 - Replacing muffler
 - Automatic transmission repair
 - Front end alignment
 - Other automobile expenses
 - Auto insurance
 - Liability
 - Physical damage
 - Registration fees
 - Driver license fees
 - Parking charges
 - Private
 - Municipal
 - Public transportation
 - Local transit
 - Taxicabs
 - Train fares (intercity)
 - Airplane fares
 - Bus fares (intercity)

Health and recreation items take up the remainder of the pricing list and range all the way from medical costs—including doctors, hospitals,



drugs, and insurance—to toilet goods, drive-in movie admissions, bowling balls and fees, TV picture tube replacement, tobacco and alcohol products, and miscellaneous personal expenses such as bank service charges.

Through the years, the CPI has received more than its share of criticism and as often as not, it has been indiscriminate griping from an uninformed quarter.

Such was the reaction of the Washington (D.C.) *Post* which editorialized rather vaguely: "... a great deal more must be done before the CPI will measure up to the high standards set by its responsible critics." Neither the "standards" or the "critics" were identified.

One of the CPI's most outspoken critics has been Irma Adelman of Stanford University. She claims that the CPI has caused reactions costing the economy as much as \$2.5 billion in annual growth between 1958 and 1960.

Other critics claim the CPI is biased because, for instance, it has been revised now so that service prices will carry a heavier weight in establishing the index. This attack is made even though employment figures prove increased job activity in services across the land.

With more than 50 years' experience behind it, the CPI is well able to withstand sniping and, like ol' man river, keeps rolling out price information for the American consumer.

Yet too many forget that the CPI does not measure actual expenditures or total cost of living, both of which include outlays for such purposes as charitable contributions, personal insurance, credit costs, income taxes, and other items which workers and their families do not consume.

Nor does the CPI measure the cost of changes in the manner or level of living which are typically associated with changes in income, size of family, the age of family members, and so forth.

Perhaps one day every state in the union will have a bureau for consumers which, among other activities, will maintain a consumer price index of its own to further pinpoint the price of the local mythical market basket.

Until that time, however, the best barometer of the cost of entering the marketplace will remain the Consumer Price Index published regularly by the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Source: U.S. Labor Department Bureau of Labor Statistics Title: U.S. Consumer Price Index, Yearly Average (1957-59 base = 100)

1913—34.5	1926—61.6	1939—48.4	1952—92.5
1914—35.0	1927—60.5	1940—48.8	1953—93.2
1915—35.4	1928—59.7	1941—51.3	1954—93.6
1916—38.0	1929—59.7	1942—56.8	1955—93.3
1917—44.7	1930—58.2	1943—60.3	1956—94.7
1918—52.4	1931—53.0	1944—61.3	1957—98.0
1919—60.3	1932—47.6	1945—62.7	1958—100.7
1920—69.8	1933—45.1	1946—68.0	1959—101.5
1921—62.3	1934—46.6	1947—77.8	1960—103.1
1922—58.4	1935—47.8	1948—83.8	1961—104.2
1923—59.4	1936—48.3	1949—83.0	1962—105.4
1924—59.6	1937—50.0	1950—83.8	1963—106.7
1925—61.1	1938—49.1	1951—90.5	

Organizing, Contract Uniformity Stressed at Cannery Meeting

Delegates attending the 31st annual meeting of the Western Council of Cannery and Food Process Workers agreed that greater emphasis must be placed on organizing non-union canneries and developing more uniformity in work agreements, including some provision to aid workers displaced by automation.

Approximately 100 delegates attended the conference in Vancouver, B.C., and heard Cannery Council Chairman Peter Andrade propose that new techniques must be developed to force recalcitrant employers to bargain with local unions chosen to represent the workers.

Andrade suggested that one method might well be a consumer boycott of a highly selective nature that would permit the workers to remain on the job while it is being carried out.

Andrade, director of the Western Conference of Teamsters Cannery Division, cited an example of how Teamster locals have been denied contracts by management even though successful in National Labor Relations Board representation elections and in court decisions.

He referred particularly to the recent U.S. Supreme Court ruling up-

holding informational picketing conducted in support of Teamster Local 760's strike against Tree Fruits in Yakima, Wash.

Strikes in this and other areas like Sanger, Calif., and against potato processing plants in economic-depressed regions of Idaho and eastern Oregon cannot be won, said Andrade, "unless we conduct effective, thoroughly coordinated consumer boycotts in metropolitan areas where products of these firms go into the mass consumer market."

He added:

"When we deal with firms that do business on a national basis, it is inconceivable that any one local union can take on such a corporation and be successful. That is why unity is not only important but indispensable."

Referring to a current negotiation in California in which the Teamster locals are seeking to have employers pay into a fund to care for workers displaced by automation, Andrade said that while food processing locals are "willing to gear themselves to the machine, it is essential that the machine pay for its replacement of human hands."



Well, back to the old rat race!

• Cork Contract

A new 3-year agreement has been negotiated by Teamster Local 688 for some 160 members employed at Crown Cork & Seal Co., in St. Louis.

The contract provides a 25-cent hourly wage gain package, improved vacation scheduling, better work week language, and increases the Central States pension payment by the employer to \$7 weekly per employee, to be increased to \$8 weekly per employee in the third year of the agreement.

• Maui Branch Office

Teamster Local 996 headquartered in Honolulu has extended itself to another of the Hawaiian islands, opening a branch office at Lahaina on the island of Maui.

• Local 102 Wins

Since last February, Teamster Local 102 in Newark, N. J., has won 4 National Labor Relations Board representation elections to gain some 660 new members, according to Ben Merker, secretary-treasurer.

In chronological order, Local 102 defeated the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers AFL-CIO, 89-to-30, at Hatco Chemical Co., in Fords, N. J.

Next, some 22 drivers at Sunshine Fruit Juice Co., in Hillside, N. J., voted unanimously to join Local 102.

Then at Electrical Industries in Murray Hill, N. J., the employees went Teamster, defeating the IUE by a 207-to-88 vote.

Local 102 beat the IUE again in a 78-to-48 ballot at Woodbridge Sanitary Pottery in Woodbridge, N. J.

New Local Battles Continental Oil Giant

A NEWLY CHARTERED Teamster Local Union in Lake Charles, La., is up against one of the nation's giant oil companies in a strike for a new contract after it became obvious in negotiations that the company was standing pat for "total flexibility" in its dealings with its employees.

The 517 members of newly chartered Local No. 663 are now asking Teamsters across the land to refuse to purchase the products of Continental Oil Company and are asking those who have Continental credit cards to turn them in with a note protesting the company's labor policies.

Such action against the company has been given the approval of Murray W. Miller, International Union Vice President and Director of the Southern Conference of Teamsters.

Naturally

National Driver of the Year Is a Teamster

Woodrow Wilson Given of Nashville, Tenn., a member of Teamster Local 327, has been named National Driver of the Year for 1963 by the American Trucking Assns., Inc.

Given, a 52-year-old tractor-trailer driver for Service Lines, Inc., headquartered in St. Louis, Mo., was chosen for the ATA honor as the man best exemplifying the qualities of highway safety and courtesy.

His flawless driving record of 2.3 million accident-free miles in 23 years of driving, chalked up mainly on a Nashville-St. Louis run, was enough to earn Given the coveted award. He added glitter to his nomination by risking his own life to save others.

Given, who insists anybody would have done the same thing, responded bravely when a careening automobile smashed into a frame house in the village of Fayetteville, Ark., in the sub-zero dawn of Jan. 13, 1963.

Within a few seconds, the passenger in the car, an 18-year-old boy, was killed. The driver, a 21-year-old companion from St. Liberty, was seriously injured. Both the vehicle and the house were afire.

Heroic Action

The impact had wedged the automobile firmly into the foundation of the house. The two victims were trapped. Furthermore, it was impossible to summon fire apparatus because the telephone lines were knocked out.

Trained in firefighting and first aid techniques as a professional driver, Given reacted instantaneously.

Given pulled his rig to the side of the highway. He grabbed his fire extinguisher and directed the occupants of the house—a couple and their two children—to safety as he fought the flames.

The Teamster succeeded in pulling the injured William Theisman and the dying Kenneth Jansen out of the burning auto, saving them from certain cremation and averting total loss of the house.

Given's heroic action earned him

the Missouri Bus and Truck Assn., Driver of the Year for 1963 award. The MBTA nominated him for the national title.

No stranger to honors, however, Given raises and shows pedigree German shepherd dogs, a hobby which has produced several blue ribbons.

The 1963 Driver of the Year has had an interesting career.

As a youngster, Given had to drop out of high school in his native Swandale, W. Va., home in 1928 to supplement the family income. After working 3 years in the coal mines, he returned to school and gained all-state honors as a football tackle in his senior year.

Given joined the U.S. Army in 1934 and while stationed in Panama became the middleweight boxing



Teamster Woodrow Wilson Given of Nashville, Tenn., 1963 Driver of the Year.

Local 688 Makes Medical Grant

Teamster Local 688 recently made a grant from its charitable trust to the Department of Neurology and Psychiatry of St. Louis University.

The gift will be used for neurological research.

Dr. Louis Tureen of the St. Louis University School of Medicine wrote in a letter to International Vice President Harold J. Gibbons, who is also secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 688:

"Such support accomplishes very much good in furthering medical science and serves as a corollary to the splendid work in medical care being done by the St. Louis Labor Health Institute."

The latter organization is sponsored by Teamster Local 688.

champ of the armed forces in Central America.

After a 4-year hitch in the army and 4 more years as a member of the United Mine Workers Union while working in the pits, Given began his truck driving career.

Given is married and has a 24-year-old son.

• Dairy Agreement

Southern California Teamsters, an estimated 10,000 members in 15 local unions, have approved a new 3-year master agreement by a better than 2-to-1 margin.

The contract provides wage increases each of 3 years, an additional 5 cents for pensions, a dental plan, and health and welfare for retired members.

Atom-Powered Truck Transport Considered Possible in Future

ATOMIC-POWERED trucks are one of the startling wrinkles for the future envisioned by some scientists working in the transportation field.

Perhaps in a few years it will be possible to see a giant tractor and trailer moving noiselessly along the highways, powered by a handful of nuclear fuel.

A renowned design and engineering consultant to the country's top-ranking automobile, truck, marine, and machine tool firms outlined the potential in a series of articles reprinted recently in the *Congressional Record*.

Calling it a "great new opportunity" opening to the transport trucking industry, R. J. Warrington said:

"Any established manufacturer of highway tractors and/or trailers—or railway locomotives for that matter—desiring to bring out an atomic-powered model, can find millions of dollars worth of research already completed and waiting to be used by aggressive industry."

Practical News

Much of the interest in nuclear power for trucking stems from a concern involving national defense. Most storage tanks containing fuel for mobile vehicles on land, planes in the air, and a large chunk of waterborne shipping, are located above ground in great, hazardous clusters.

This fact coupled with a concerted effort by industry to convert trucks, buses, and locomotives to a more economical and reliable source of power, says Warrington, indicates a change in transportation power.

"Nuclear power is practical now," says Warrington, "and each nuclear-powered truck or tractor will have a completely separate fuel pipe and power unit as a standby, ready for use at the turn of a switch and a valve."

Manufacturers of transport vehicles already are moving in that direction according to Warrington. New tire and trailer designs now on the drawing boards for delivery and use in 1966 will make possible larger and heavier loads with increased safety factors.

It is entirely possible that the larger

diesel motors required to propel the heavier loads might soon be replaced with dual nuclear power plants having about a 3 per cent burnup of enriched uranium in a fast breeder reactor.

(Such a breeder reactor, incidentally, would enlist the trucking industry as a valuable source of plutonium, a man-made element that is becoming more useful as a fuel for specially designed equipment. Plutonium, considered the cleanest fuel known to man today, can well be used for power in a suitably built reactor.)

National distribution of nuclear fuel to underground storage facilities, according to Warrington, could be accomplished in a safe and orderly manner. Special containers would not be needed.

While the ultimate goal for an atomic-powered transport truck could be one service stop for each 80,000 miles, in the beginning such a vehicle probably would be refueled after coast-to-coast round trips.

It is easily possible today to meet power requirements necessary to turbine-drive a generator which, at 75 per cent of full power, will electrically drive 3 or 4 motors each of which is connected to a gear train relating the forward and after axles of both the tractor and the trailer.

Controls then enable the driver to decide whether to provide 300 horsepower to traction when needed, or 400 horsepower, 500 horsepower, or up a hill at 600 horsepower. Road safety would increase because putting the power under the trailer would prevent jack-knifing.

"This is the means," suggests Warrington, "we should use to eliminate highway grade congestion and drive a load over a hill at 45 miles per hour, and down the hill, on ice if necessary, with proper traction resistance or automatic sequence braking on 1 or 2 of the trailer's axles as we choose."

The method would be as safe as any, according to Warrington. There are many ways of causing an explosion in other fuels, but only a combination of proper factors can bring an atomic pile to "criticality."

As Warrington puts it:

"Everything must be just right or the pile will go out and not deliver the heat that makes the steam that

drives the wheel that turns the dynamo, to give us the needed power. There is no explosion, and control rods are at the ready point, where the simple manual or automatic motion would stop the process of fission while other factors were taking away the heat . . ."

The power pile in a reactor may be likened to a pot-bellied stove burning dry wood, while stacked around it is green and wet wood. Because of the proximity, the green and wet wood will burn, too, when ready to be fed to the fire if kept close enough for a long enough period. But no sudden explosion is apt to take place.

One of the unique advantages to atomic-powered truck transport would be the matter of fueling. Since a pound of uranium is equal in power to 3 million gallons of fuel oil, the cost of storage would be much less.

Fueling stations would be isolated below ground where they would be operated by the Atomic Energy Commission or private enterprise. The process utilized to recover plutonium from used fuel would depend mostly on remote-controlled manipulators. Mechanical hands would do the work.

Warrington has described very

Loading Vaccine

Teamsters Union members played a major role in the mass Sabin Polio Inoculation program that resulted in 2,377,615 residents of metropolitan Detroit receiving the vaccine. Robert Coy, recording secretary of Teamster Local 243, supervised the distribution of the supplies and vaccine taken to more than 500 schools. Shown loading styrofoam packages filled with dry ice and the sabin vaccine for delivery to central locations are (left to right) Teamsters LeRoy Price, Michael Gorges, Glendon Adams, Ralph Smith, and Kenneth Sissons. The Teamsters donated their services and United Parcel Service donated the trucks.



graphically his conception of how a driver would refuel an atomic-powered tractor.

At some point on the road, the driver would switch from his "No. 1 fuel core" to his "No. 2 fuel core" because the instruments would indicate the first core was "poisoned" and shut down.

Upon reaching the refueling station at an appointed time, the driver would wheel his rig through a large door into a round structure with a close-fitting inner enclosure for his vehicle. He would spot the tractor over certain plugged openings in the floor and against locating stops for the No. 1 fuel core.

Then the driver would pull the control cable from the mobile operation receptacle and plug it into the fuel station control receptacle. Finally, he would block his wheels, close a valve handwheel, and leave the building.

A service monitor then would check the connections, close the inner container seals, and start the cooling gas within. Safety releases would all be operated manually and then all personnel would leave the upper building structure.

Opposition

From this point on, a complicated system would be utilized to remove the used-up fuel core and install a new fuel core. Once the fueling is done, the driver signs on and is ready to drive away the vehicle which is still operating on its No. 2 fuel core with the No. 1 fuel core dormant as a ready reserve.

An atomic-powered truck transport, a space-age behemoth of the highways, sounds a little outlandish and perhaps impossible. But the first truck that was ever constructed probably seemed that way in the eyes of teamsters and wagoners.

The idea naturally attracts opposition—yet it also has won some surprising support. Warrington explains:

"Do not expect the petroleum industry to be enthused about changing the heavy hauling facilities of the country to nuclear power, but one of the group has made great strides in processing the fuel, and operates its own reactor."

Warrington's discussion of the possibilities for atomic-powered truck transport cannot be crossed off as engineering pipe dreams. It was Warrington who developed the steam

catapult for the aircraft carrier *Forrestal* slightly more than 10 years ago—a method of launching planes which more than 100 top engineers said was less than desirable; yet it proved to be the only workable system for the desired job.

In discussing the absence of technical terms and mathematical equations in presenting his theories, Warrington has explained this was done to make his idea understandable to laymen. He adds:

"Please be assured that the concept . . . can well be achieved (in 5 years) if a concerted effort by industry is forthcoming. . . ."

Nuclear power pushing massively large transport vehicles along super automated freeways of the future, from one regional mass distribution center to another, may indeed be the shape of things to come for Teamsters Union members across the land.

• 657 Wins Case

Teamster Local 657 won an unfair labor practices case against Alamo Express, Inc., and Alamo Cartage Co., in San Antonio, Tex., recently when the National Labor Relations

Board accepted the trial examiner's finding that the employer violated the law by threatening economic reprisals if the employees voted for the Teamsters Union.

The charges also included interrogating employees about their union activities, spying on a union meeting, and discharging a worker, Conrad Castillo, because of his organizing activity.

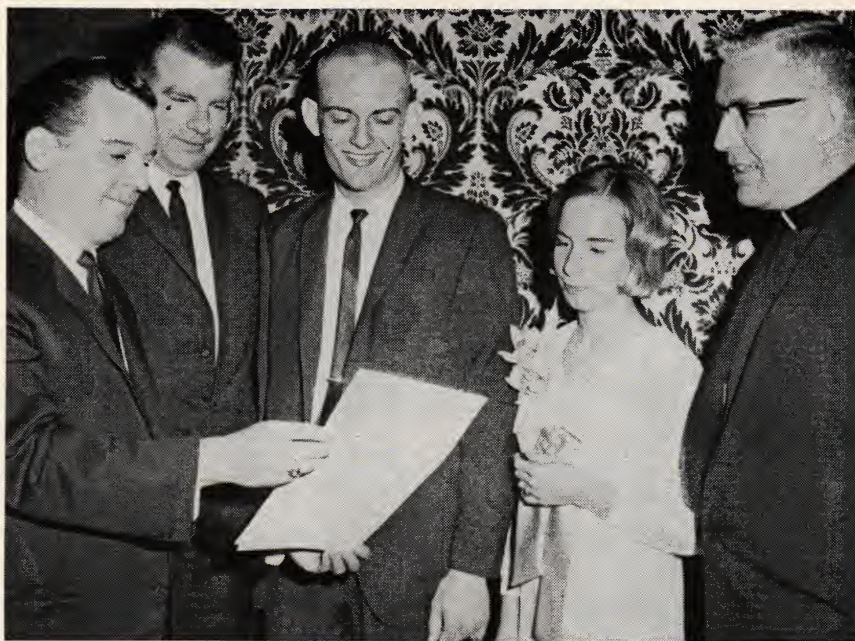
Alamo was ordered to cease interfering with employees' rights in any way and to reinstate Castillo with back pay plus interest.

• Union Medicare Plan

One of the most comprehensive medical care plans ever negotiated for factory workers in the New York City area was wrapped up recently by Teamster Local 239 for more than 800 members employed at H. Goodman & Sons.

The program is scheduled to go into effect on a limited basis next August. By next February, it will provide full family coverage for home and office doctor visits, a dental plan, hospitalization, life insurance, and an optical plan.

Teamsters Aid Scholars



Fred H. Klinefelter (left), secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 353 in Seattle, Wash., is shown bestowing a pair of \$1,000 scholarships to promising students. The scholarships, to be underwritten annually by Local 353, were bestowed for the first time this year and went to Miss Penny Rifkin and Richard McKinney (center). Taking part in the ceremony were Dr. Robert Waldo (second from left) of the University of Washington, and the Rev. Frank Costello of Seattle University. Klinefelter said the scholarship program is funded for at least 10 years and may be expanded as the fund grows.

Louisville Teamsters Plan Office-Recreation Complex

A COMPLEX of circular concrete structures composing both office space and recreation facilities is expected to be the new headquarters for Teamster Local 783 in Louisville, Ky., by the end of this summer.

Howard L. Haynes, secretary-treasurer of Local 783, estimated the complex development will cost between \$150,000 and \$200,000 in addition to the \$100,000 the local union already paid for a 3.5-acre tract located at the quadrant of a highway interchange.

A circular bath house and a cluster of circular swimming pools will flank one side of a 2-story office building which will serve as Local 783's headquarters.

Under consideration also is a possible future development of a tall cylindrical building on the property

to provide apartment units for retired people.

Haynes said that there have been preliminary discussions with the Federal Housing Administration to determine the need and possible financial underwriting for such an apartment building.

The office structure, according to Haynes, will include offices and lounges in a round glass-and-concrete enclosure with a scalloped conical roof.

Besides offices and lounges, the headquarters will contain a library, conference room, and a small kitchen on the first floor. Equipment for mailing and addressing, and storage space will be inside a central core.

On a lower floor, to be one-third underground, will be an assembly room for 250 persons and a kitchen

for catering picnics and parties. The lower level also will have an opening leading to an outdoor dance floor and bandstand.

Haynes added that there will be areas for picnicking on the grounds. Tennis and croquet courts will be added later.

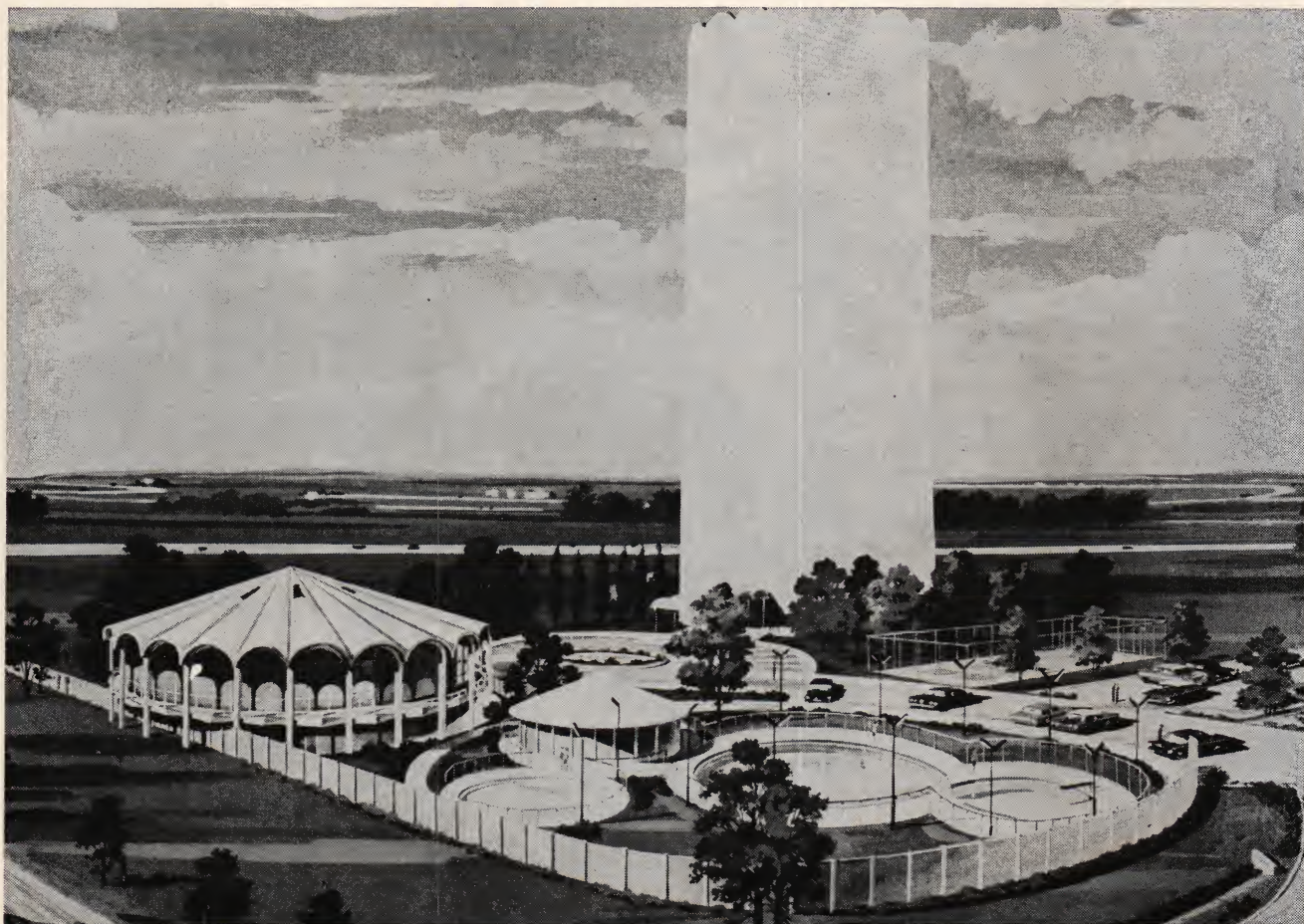
All the recreation facilities will be restricted to Local 783's approximately 3,000 active and retired members and their families.

Fall Completion

The local union is bargaining agent for workers in a variety of industries ranging from dairy, soft drink, and ice cream workers to employees in city offices and on automobile production lines.

Construction on the project was scheduled to get underway in early spring with completion by the fall.

The Louisville complex is one of several such programs being developed by various Teamster local unions around the country. One of the first was in nearby St. Louis, Mo.



This architect's drawing is of an office-recreation complex planned for Teamster Local 783 in Louisville, Ky. The structure on the left is a 2-story office building. The tall

white tower in the background is being considered for possible construction to serve as apartments for the elderly. Swimming pools for members dominate the foreground.



For Your INFORMATION



Sen. Neuberger

..... A LADY SENATOR says the opportunity for members of Congress to reap personal gain from legislative actions is "manifestly increasing." Sen. Maurine B. Neuberger (D-Ore.) adds that the temptation to do so is also getting stronger. "Congress," said the lady senator in a recent statement, "needs a code of ethics backed by the law to protect the public from the few dishonest legislators and to protect honest legislators from public suspicion or unjust allegations from political rivals." Mrs. Neuberger is a co-sponsor of legislation to require members of Congress and their top staff members to annually disclose their sources of income, assets, gifts, etc. So far there has been no stampede to pass the measure, just as there were no capital cries of "huzzah" regarding the proposal for a code of congressional ethics.

..... AN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE of 3 per cent—a reduction from the present 6 per cent—is the most challenging goal proposed in a recent report by the Senate Employment Subcommittee. The report, entitled, "Toward Full Employment," suggests that the year 1968 should be set aside as the target date for achieving the 3 per cent joblessness mark. To slice unemployment in half during the next 5 years, the subcommittee estimates that the nation's Gross National Product must rise to \$734 billion measured in 1963 prices. It also supposes a 1968 labor force of 83 million workers.



..... POPULATION GAINS show that the metropolitan Washington, D.C., area is exceeding all other urban centers in terms of growth. From 1960 to 1962, according to the Census Bureau, Washington's rate of growth was 8 per cent, reaching a total of more than 2.1 million persons. The second highest rate of growth in the same period was experienced in the Los Angeles-Long Beach area where the population increased 5.2 per cent to a total of 6.3 million. New York City, of course, remains the population king with 11 million people. The Chicago area was the second most heavily populated at the end of 1962 but was on the verge of being overtaken by Los Angeles—and by now probably has slipped to third—as the midwest metropolis led by a scant 3,000 citizens.

..... THOSE WHO ARE CRAZED by the thought of "unemployment compensation" in much the same manner that a bull is infuriated by the proverbial red flag now have their own organization to further their aims. It is called "Unemployment Benefit Advisors." Not many people have heard of UBA but it has the same relationship to the nationwide drive against unemployment compensation programs that the "National Right-to-Work Committee" has to the continuing employer-financed right-to-work campaigns. UBA reportedly has 500 subscribers. They each pay between \$250 and \$2,500 a year to keep UBA afloat. UBA's strongest campaign is a well-financed lobby against federal liberalization of jobless benefits. UBA describes itself as a "watchdog of management," and its officers include—in the past and present—executives from some of the nation's largest companies such as General Motors, Chrysler, U.S. Steel, Socony, Allis-Chalmers, and Goodyear.

. AN EXCLUSIVE type of closed shop is maintained by the top law firms in New York and Washington according to a recently published book, "The Wall Street Lawyer." The volume gives a composite picture of the big legal firms playing powerful roles in corporate and public affairs. Based upon interviews of some of the 1,700 partners and lawyers of the 20 largest legal firms, the book reveals that most of the senior partners are Republicans earning from \$100,000 to \$200,000 a year. Middle partners get \$50,000 to \$75,000; junior partners from \$20,000 to \$40,000; associates from \$18,000 to \$30,000, and so on down to newly-employed young lawyers making \$7,500 to \$9,000. Most of the ruling attorneys are graduates of Harvard, Yale, or Columbia law schools.



. OPPONENTS of so-called socialized medicine must suffer some kind of traumatic shock when they see the enthusiastic public response to oral polio vaccine clinics. The clinics operate on a 1-day basis, handing out the vaccine filtered through sugar cubes, and have dispensed more than 100 million doses in the past 3 years. Many cities have shown phenomenal participation figures such as Cleveland, Ohio, where 94 per cent of the populace took advantage of the vaccine. In Greensboro, N.C., the tally was 99 per cent. Sponsored by the Public Health Service and local medical societies, the program is truly socialistic in the sense that it is paid for (a 25-cent "donation" is welcome but not mandatory) and open to everyone who desires to take advantage of it.

. TEAMSTER WIVES will be interested to know that the detergents they use will change significantly in the next year or so. The chemical forming the base of cleaning products will be replaced by another chemical. The change will not alter cleansing ability of detergents but it will make a big difference in water pollution. Dr. Gordon E. McCallum, chief of the Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control of the U.S. Public Health Service, says the changeover should end the major cause of "foaming rivers" flowing downstream from heavily populated areas. So-called hard detergents containing alkyl benzene sulfonate, a petroleum-derived chemical that does not decompose rapidly under ordinary sewage treatment, cause the foam. The chemical will be replaced by a new soft detergent—linear alkylate sulfonate. The change is not expected to affect the detergent market. Four billion pounds of detergents were sold to U.S. consumers last year at a cost of \$1 billion.



Rep. Holland

. REP. ELMER J. HOLLAND, Pennsylvania Democrat and chairman of the Select Subcommittee on Labor, is still vainly trying to stir up enthusiasm for a frontal attack on the nation's most chronic, devastating ill—unemployment. Holland is offended about the general congressional reaction to the overall problem. He cites the fact that through tax benefits, the government has assisted the industrial segment of the society by around \$5 billion for modernization of plants and equipment; at the same time, less than \$200 million has been appropriated to modernize the brain and upgrade the skill of the unemployed worker. Holland's conclusion: "It is just as necessary to invest in buildings and machines."

. TRUCKING EXECUTIVE Walter F. Carey of Birmingham, Mich., is the newly-elected president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. The elevation of Carey to the Chamber's top office ended a year of red-faced embarrassment for the national business organization as Edwin P. Neilan went out of office. Neilan, an arch-conservative banker of Wilmington, Del., had spent most of his time attacking such things as "socialized medicine," government works programs, and so forth. All the while he has been accepting government agricultural payments for crops he hasn't been growing on his own farm. Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.) also accused Neilan of accepting a \$225 veteran bonus 15 years before writing an article entitled, "Let's Say No to the Veterans."

WHAT'S NEW?

Vinyl Truck Flap For Easy Visibility

An Ohio firm is offering a dual purpose truck flap for the trucking industry, made of specially-treated vinyl that will last longer and is four times stronger than rubber. Only one quarter the weight of rubber tire flaps, they can be made to any size needed, and with or without decals with the firm's name applied.

The flap was designed and engineered to withstand all types of weather, and made of a solid red color that can be seen six hundred to eight hundred feet away, day or night (though they are not fluorescent). This helps eliminate the "grey haze" look from the rear of any truck which causes many rear end collisions. It has been tested and approved by safety councils, insurance companies and large fleet owners.

Phone-to-Radio Paging through PBX

A standard PBX switchboard is used to transmit calls directly from phone to FM radio receivers—either pocket or mobile units—in a new phone-to-radio paging system. Caller dials desired radio number from an office phone. Following a beep signal heard on the receiver, the caller's voice is transmitted from the phone to the radio, through the PBX.

Abrasive Coating Prevents Slipping

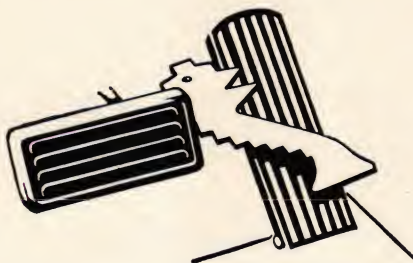
For areas where oil or water may accumulate, there is a new, easily-applied abrasive coating that provides anti-slip traction. The compound is just troweled onto clean, dry surface to a thickness of 1/32 of an inch.

Free Literature In Trucking Field

A number of firms in the automotive field supply free literature on

subjects of interest to truckers and mechanics. Currently available are materials on insulation, universal joints, wheel oil seals, engine tune-ups, electric fuel pumps, do-it-yourself tire repairs, electronic alternator systems, automatic lubrication, truck flashers, automotive finishes, diesel electric service, gaskets, alternators, vehicle lubricants, in-transit refrigeration, air brakes, diesel parts, truck frames, clutches, oil spray clutches, tires, truck belts and hose, transistor ignition, piston rings and many other items. Addresses will be supplied on request to THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER.

Brake, Gas Wedge Warms Up Engine



A Buffalo firm is patenting a new tool designed to warm up car and truck engines by holding the gas pedal down. There is no need to sit in the car during warm-up. A variety of notch settings give the idle speed desired.

Plastic Fenders For All Trucks

Available for all models of tractor-trailers and at moderate cost is a line of vacuum-formed plastic fenders that, it is claimed, are unbreakable, impervious to weather and quickly installed.

Two 5-Speed Transmissions Offered

Just added to a line of transmissions from Kalamazoo are two 5-speed transmissions with 900-lb-ft torque rating. The new 5-speed models measure only 27½ inches from the face of the deep clutch housing to

the rear shoulder of the output shaft. Since these gray iron units weigh just about 448 pounds, they offer an extremely high capacity-to-weight ratio.

To extend life and cut repairs, the input torque is divided between two identical countershaft assemblies. The first model provides 15 or 16 selective ratios when teamed up with a 3- or 4-speed auxiliary or a 3-speed axle. The second model can be used with a 2- or 3-speed auxiliary or a 2-speed axle.

There is also a model that features remote control, providing completely air-powered shifting of the transmissions.

Rollers for Maps Mounted on Dash

A boon to map-wrestlers is a map scroll unit that fastens with suction cups onto the dash and can open out to hold a 28 inch map. Resembling a double window shade roller at top and bottom, it holds a large number of maps in mixed sizes and the desired area of any one can be pinpointed with a knob locator . . . neatly, compactly and efficiently.

Device Flashes if Lights Left On

There is now a signalling device that warns the driver when the headlights have been left on when the ignition is off. The flashing warning is designed for use after early morning or heavy-weather driving with lights on. They are available for either 6- or 12-volt use.

WHAT'S NEW endeavors to keep our readers informed of late developments in fields in which they are interested. Since it is the policy of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER not to advertise any product, trade names and manufacturers are omitted. Interested readers can obtain names of manufacturers by writing THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER, 810 Rhode Island Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C. 20018

A report on new products and processes on this page in no way constitutes an endorsement or recommendation. All performance claims are based on statements by the manufacturer.



LAUGH LOAD

Very Different

Professor: "Tell me the properties of iodine."

Student: "But I studied bromine."

"Well, tell me the properties of bromine."

"Very different from those of iodine."

This Modern Age

A Mother was giving a little advice to her teenage daughter. "I expect you will soon begin to drink cocktails, wine, or even spirits, now that your father has agreed to your being allowed to go out by yourself for the evenings. But do remember to try and limit yourself to, say, three drinks as a maximum at each party."

Replied the girl: "Don't worry, mother. I cut out alcohol a couple of years ago."

Our Hero

An applicant for employment gave as his reason for leaving his previous job, which had been that of a temporary sorter at the post office: "Done all the work."

He had also served in the army and to the formal question: "Why did you leave the armed forces?" he replied: "Won the war."

Polite Cussing

"Grand Coulee!" shouted the bishop when he hit his thumb with a hammer.

"Grand Coulee?" asked a friend.

"Yes," said the bishop. "It's the world's biggest dam."

Like Father-Like Son

"Say, Dad, did you go to Sunday School when you were a little boy?"

"Yes, son, regularly."

"Well, I'll bet it won't do me any good either."

Encore

Latest joke from behind the Iron Curtain is being circulated by union members who escaped to democratic Germany. Two Germans in the Communist zone were discussing the fuel shortage under communism. The first said, "Your house is always warm. How do you manage it?" The second answered, "In strict confidence, it's my parrot. I taught him to say 'Long Live Party Chief Ulbricht.' Then I put him on our balcony overlooking the wood depot. Every time the parrot screams that slogan, the depot workers throw firewood at it. So now I get all the fuel I need."

Fits Nicely

Four and twenty are the most desirable ages—at four you know all the question; at 20 you know all the answers.

Still in Business

An oldster explained to his wife why he felt need of alcoholic comfort. "It's because I see nearly every day in the papers where some old friend has passed on."

"Well, you won't have that excuse much longer," she mused. "You've about mourned them down to zero."

"That's so," he agreed, "but I've still got a gang of enemies worth celebratin'."

Long Gone

"Hello," said a voice over the telephone, "is this Jake?"

"Sure, it's him."

"Doesn't sound like Jake."

"It's me, all right."

"Can you lend me \$10, Jake?"

"I'll tell him as soon as he comes in."

Squelch

Mrs. Smith—Where did that naughty little boy of yours get that gash on his forehead?

Mrs. Brown—Your little angel hit him with a brick!

Slim Pickins

Rosie the Riveter to a would-be boy friend: "I need you, son, like Red China needs Metrecal."

Bitter With the Sweet

"So, you desire to become my son-in-law?"

"No, I don't. But if I marry your daughter, I don't see how I can get out of it."

Magical

Housewife: "Will that cleaning fluid really make things clean?"

Salesman: "Say, lady, I rubbed some of it on a copy of 'Scandalous Stories' and it turned into 'The Sunday School Advocate.'"

Who is Delinquent?

When 9-year-old Gerald answered the phone at 11 p.m., a voice said: "We are making a survey of delinquent youth. If you have any children, do you know where they are at this moment?"

"Yes," replied Gerald, "we have, and I know, but can you tell me where my parents are?"

What a Bargain

Yard Jockey: "How come your sister married such a halfwit?"

Over-the-Road Driver: "Oh, it's pretty obvious. She's such an inveterate bargain hunter that she just couldn't resist anything that's 50 per cent off!"

Communication Problem

Now it turns out a space-gal showed up on earth—this time smack in the middle of the Congo. "Can you please," she asked of a native, "take me to your leader?"

"Mobutu or Lumumba?"

"I said, take me to your leader!" answered the gal. "We'll dance later!"

Chop Shop

As the devil sat by, enjoying his last cigar for the evening, a group of executioners were bragging to each other.

First executioner—Is that so? Well, I cut off more heads than you'll cut off in your whole life.

Second executioner—Listen, bud. I've brought that old slicer down on the crowned heads of five countries.

Third executioner—Come, come, boys, let's not talk chop.

Politics

Public speaking: The art of diluting a two-minute idea with a two-hour vocabulary.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

in Our Magazine

Vol. XI

(From the July, 1914, issue of the TEAMSTER)

Number 7

Unions Not Subject To Anti-Trust Laws

Meetings With Boss Sidetrack Disputes

A leading trade union publication, The Cleveland *Federationist*, has called on businessmen of the nation to lay aside their unfounded fears that organized labor is out to destroy capitalism.

In an unusual plea for unity and cooperation between labor and management, the trade union paper said organized labor is making believers out of many of its former enemies and a new era in labor-management relations may be just over the horizon.

"The fact that the trade union movement has proven to the satisfaction of many of its enemies that it not only stands for the conservation of the toiler in its desire to eliminate his exploitation by capital, but also considers the employer in its efforts to benefit the worker, has lately made many friends for the cause," the *Federationist* said.

Illiteracy Tests Urged To Restrict Cheap Labor

A sample copy of a resolution condemning the influx of illiterate foreign workers to our shores was contained in the July, 1914, issue of the *Teamsters' Journal* and all local unions were urged to adopt the resolution and send it to their Senators.

For years organized labor has backed a bill now pending in Congress that would restrict the import of cheap labor to this country through the administration of an illiteracy test.



President-Elect Woodrow Wilson, shown being escorted by retiring President Taft (left) to the 1913 inauguration, was elected on a platform that called for an end to the coddling attitude towards Big Business. As a result the Clayton Anti-Trust Act was set up during Wilson's administration.

An Editorial

Englishman Thinks We Carry Revolvers

A few years ago I was introduced to a very prominent Englishman in the city of Manchester, England, who, when he found I had just recently arrived from America, started, in a jolly way, to criticize everything American.

The first thing he said was, "Have you your revolver with you?" I answered, saying that I did not believe it was necessary to have one as I thought it would be excess baggage. He next said to me, "You have poor laws in your country. When a man shoots another man all he has to do is to plead insanity and he is either acquitted or put in a house of detention for a short time." Although I felt a little bit sore at the Englishman for his insinuating remarks, at the same time I had to agree that there was something to his statement. Our judicial procedure in this country is certainly a farce. Our courts are

the laughing stock of the world.

In this country we have the appeal, we have the scientist, we have the expert of every class, all under hire, juggling with the law, all willing to testify for the party who employ them, and one scientist giving evidence contrary to that given by the scientist on the opposite side—all for money.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Secretary of Philadelphia Local 416 writes how members of his local won a wage increase, no Sunday work and a closed shop. The formula was very simple: hit them where it hurts.

Word was secretly passed among the commission teamsters, the men who go to work at midnight and carry fruits and vegetables from the wharves to the commission stores, that a strike was set

House Passes Labor Amendments to Bill

The U.S. House of Representatives, by a unanimous vote, has passed the labor amendments to the Clayton Anti-Trust bill. The bill will now go to the Senate and all members of organized labor are urged to petition their Senators to vote and work for the passage of this bill.

If the bill is ultimately passed it means that trade unions will be removed from trust classification under the law.

The two labor amendments to the bill that trade unions have fought so long and hard for passage were Sections 7 and 18.

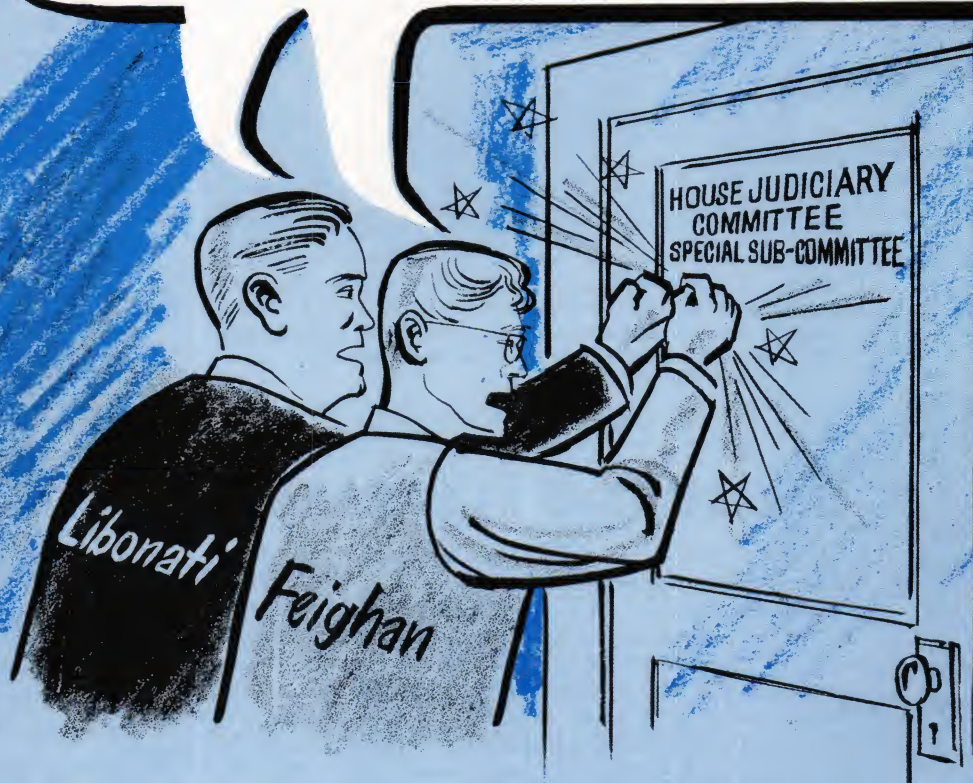
Section 7 stated that there should be nothing in the law that would forbid the "existence and operation" of bona fide unions. Unions were defined as organizations "instituted for the purposes of mutual help and not having capital stock or conducted for profit."

Section 18 was written for the purpose of regulating injunction abuses and the power of judges to punish for contempt of court.

Under present interpretations, or rather perversions, of the Sherman law, trade unions are at the mercy of the courts. They can be weakened, dissolved and destroyed at the whim of any judge who sees an "interference with interstate commerce."

for Sunday midnight, the busiest day of the week. By four a.m., after the bosses had been roused from their beds, the strike was over and the local's just demands were met.

**"Open the Door and
Let the Public In."**



Congressman Libonati says, "let's investigate and find out if the Hoffa trials are persecution or prosecution."

Congressman Feighan says, "there must be a full and objective inquiry into the facts; then the Congress and the public will make a proper decision."

DRIVE

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WRITE, WRITE, WRITE, WIRE, WIRE, WIRE

your Congressman and President Johnson and demand a public hearing now by the Special Sub-Committee of the House Judiciary Committee set up to study the Hoffa trial at Chattanooga.